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Record

of

Executive Documents

From the 10th December 1838

To the 14th December 1841

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Inaugural Address

of Mirabeau B Lamar

President of the Republic of Texas

Delivered 10th December 1838.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, and

Friends and fellow Citizens;

Invited by the suffrages of my fellow citizens to the chief Magistracy of the Republic, I embrace the opportunity which the solemn occasion presents, of tendering my deep and enduring gratitude for their distinguished favor. When I reflect upon the great unanimity of the popular voice by which I am called to this station, I cannot repress the painful apprehension that I may not be able to fulfill the high expectation which such generous confidence implies, and if I did not feel animated that the coordinate branches of Government as well as the better judgment of those whom I may be able to call into my Councils would abundantly supply my deficiencies, I should be constrained to avoid a situation into which I bring abilities so inadequate to the discharge of its high and important duties.

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But indulging the pleasing hope that a warm hearted and liberal people will continue to judge of my motives and my actions with the same generous indulgence heretofore extended to me as their public servant.— forgiving what is wrong and sustaining what is right. I address the duties of Executive with the solemn addurance to this August assembly, that every effort in my power shall be made to strengthen and retain the confidence reposed in my disposition to advance the happiness of the peo=ple and to widen and confirm the foundations of our national institutions.

I place a high trust my fellow Citizens in the protection of the Great Ruler of nations who has never yet deserted a people whose virtues may have entitled them to the blessings of freedom. Driven into the assert=ion of our rights and the defence of our lives by the tyranny and oppression of those with whom it was our misfortune to be associated in government. Providential interference in our behalf from the beginning of the revolution up to the present period,— guiding us in the paths of victory and sustaining us in the hour of deficulty, when our own wisdom had failed us, has been so manifest and signal that I cannot but indu=lge the cheering belief that the Great Dispenser of all blessings will still continue to prosper us in our future career: will be with us in all our trials and struggles and in the end enable us to rear such a political superr=structure for the preservation of freedom as tyranny cannot shake and time shall continually strengthen. Let then the warm obligations of the heart be freely offer=ed to that Divine being who hath thus far conducted us to glory and prosperity through so many trying scenes; and whilst we would supplicate a continue=ance of his protecting goodness, let it be our constant study to demean ourselves individually and nationally in such manner as not to forfeit all claim to the munifi=cence solicited by the selfishness of our motives, or the folly of our measures. Nor should we in the full=ness of prosperity forget those gallant spirits, whose military skill and manly energies under the guidan=ce of providence achieved our Independance and laid the corner stone of a young Republic which we fondly hope may yet excel those nations which

hours arrived at maturity, in the security of her institutions and the stability of her freedom. Whether the sons of the Revolution have sealed their devotion to liberty by the blood of martyrdom, or whether they still survive to participate in the fruits of their valor, it is equally our duty in justice to our own feelings as a bright example to those who are to come after us, to cherish the memory of the dead, and to reward the services of the living; and by so doing refute the slander of our foes and enforce the solemn truth, that the generous and brave who draw in defence of Texas may rely with safety on the honor of her government.

In the new sphere in which I shall soon be called to act, I trust I bring with me no feelings unbecoming the first officer of a free government. Other considerations than the gratification of selfish purposes and unproductive passions must engage the executive attention. We have peace to procure; the public credit to establish, and the resources of our Country to develope. These and similar are the great concerns which should engross the attention of every department of government and call forth the highest energies of enlightened patriotism. But they are not to be attained, fellow citizens, without union amongst the people, and without reciprocal confidence between the public depositories of power. If mistrust and jealousy be allowed to take root in the different departments of government and factions dissensions spring up in the bosom of our present peaceful and united population, all the efforts of the patriot to advance the public weal will prove unavailing and abortive, and the nation instead of moving onward to that proud elevation that awaits her, must necessarily recede into a debased condition and possibly sink into irretrievable ruin.

My ambition is ever ready to make a sacrifice of all personal considerations to the nations welfare, & entreat this enlightened assembly to receive the renewed assurances of my fixed determination in the discharge of official duties to be guided solely by the good of our common Country; and so far as my humble abilities will permit, fulfill the expectations of a generous and confiding people.

+ The character of my administration may be anticipated in the domestic nature of our government and peaceful habits of the people. Looking upon agriculture, commerce and the useful arts, as the true basis of our national strength and glory, it will be my leading policy to awaken into vigorous activity, the wealth, talent and enterprize of the Country; and at the same time, to lay the foundation of those higher institutions for moral and mental culture, without which no government on democratic principles, can preserve, nor the people long preserve their liberties.

In the management of our foreign intercourse, would recommend that we deal justly with all nations, aggressively to none. Preserve friendly and amicable relations with such as may be disposed to reciprocate the policy, and avoiding all protracted and perplexing negociations, court free and unrestricted commerce wherever it may be the interest of our people to carry the national flag.

Preferring peace but not averse to war, I shall be ever ready to adjust all differences with our enemies by friendly discussion and arrangement at the same time be equally prompt to adopt either offensive or defensive operations as their disposition and our own safety may render necessary.

Unconscious of any selfish influences which are likely to draw me from the path of duty, I shall in the administration of our domestic affairs to recommend by my example, the spirit of justice and moderation in the exercise of official functions. I shall inform congress from time to time the citizens and intelligent of all parties who have the good of the Country at heart of their encouragement in view;— Preserve an equal and impartial balance between the rights, claims, and interests, of foreign nations and our fellow citizens dealing justly with all, intentionally wrong with none; maintain the freedom of the press, the purity of elections, the right of opinion, and the freedom and toleration of religion; Maintain the independence and integrity of the judiciary as the great safeguards of justice, and the correction of civil, criminal and constitutional errors; economize the public resources; protect the frontiers; recom-

= mend equality of taxation; fostering none of the branches of industry for the benefit of others; diminishing multiplicity of legislation; patronage to lands, integrity and nobility; and respect with becoming determination laudible and patriotic institutions, founded in reason and tested by experience. Above all things my fellow citizens, I shall feel it to be my profession duty to execute the laws with impartiality; to guard the public against fraud; to hold every individual in official station to strict accountability; and under all circumstances, and at every hazard to maintain order and subordination within, and to repel all aggressions from without; if feelings like these shall animate my Conduct, as I hope they will, and guide me through the toils, perplexities and responsibilities of my station, beneficial Consequences cannot fail to flow to the public, and I shall find in a genial Conscience and the smiles of a well-governed people, abundant remuneration for any sufferings either of body or mind which I may be doomed to encounter in the faithful performance of duty.

As this is not the occasion for the Executive to offer his recommendatory Councils for the action of Congress I must of course plead for the present the development of those measures by which I hope to carry out the cardinal principles of my administration. Neither until the Executive shall be installed into office can he be sufficiently informed to possess the information necessary to be given to the consideration of that body. At a period however as early as practicable, I shall be pleased in Conformance with the requirements of the Constitution to unfold at length my views of general policy and to suggest such a Course for Legislative Conduct as may seem to me most conducive to an energetic and successful direction of Public affairs. And thus I shall do the more cheerfully from the disposition I see every where manifested, both by the people and the Co-ordinate departments of government not only to sustain the Executive in whatever is just and judicious, but also under all Circumstances to adhere with fidelity to the Constitution of the Country and to work in the light of those great principles of national integrity and human which

constitute the pride and glory of our young Republic

Permit, however, one question of the highest national concernment on which I feel it a privilege and a duty to address myself to the People themselves. I mean the annexation of our Country to the American Union. Notwithstanding the almost undivided voice of my fellow Citizens at one time in favor of the measure and notwithstanding the decision of the national Congress at its last Session, inhibiting the chief Magistrate from withdrawing the Proposition at the Cabinet of Washington, yet still I have never been able myself to perceive the policy of the desired Connection, or discover in it any advantage either civil Political, or Commercial which could possibly result to Texas. But on the Contrary a long train of Consequences of the most afflicting character and magnitude have never failed to present themselves whenever I have entertained the Subject and forced upon my mind the unwelcome Conviction, that the step once taken would produce a lasting regret and ultimately prove as disasterous to our Liberty and hopes as the triumphant Sword of the enemy. And I say this from no irreverence to the character and institutions of my native Country, whose welfare I have ever desired, and do still desire above my individual happiness, but a deep and abiding gratitude to the people of Texas, a zeal and a fervent devotion to those sacred principles of government, whose defence invited me to this Country Compels me to say, that however strong may be my attachment to the parent Lands, the Land of my adoption must claim my highest allegiance and affection; her glory and happiness must be my paramount Consideration, and I cannot allow myself to speak in any other than the Language of freedom and frankness on all matters involving her safety, Security and honor.

When I reflect upon the inestimable rights which Texas will have to yield up with the cessation of her independance — the right of making either war or peace; the right of Controling the Indian

bites within her borders; the right of appropriating her public domain to purposes of education and internal improvement; of levying her own taxes; regulating her own Commerce and forming her Own Alliances and Treaties.— When I view her divested of the most essential attributes of free government, reduced to the level of an unfelt fraction of a great power, or peradventure divided into territorial districts, with Governors and judges and Decide men appointed from abroad to administer laws which she had no adequate voice in enacting, and to gather imposts for the benefit of those who levy them— When I look upon her as the soon cried for— the Cornucopia of the world, pouring her abundant treasures into the lap of another people than her Own; a tributary vassal to remote and uncongenial Communities; Communities as widely separated from her in pursuits as in distance, who are known to be opposed to her peculiar and essential interests and who are daily sending forth their denunciations against her, from the fire side, the pulpit, and the Council Chamber; and when I bear in mind that all this Sacrafice of rights and dignity and Character is to be made for what! for the privilege of going into a union, in which she carries wealth without proportional influence— for the glory of identifying herself with a government in which a large portion of the inhabitants are alarmed for the safety of the very institution upon which her own hopes of happiness are based; a Government embracing Conflicting interests and irreconcilable prejudices with lasting causes of domestic jealousy, where Texas can hope for nothing but a participation in the strife that distracts the Public Councils and after passing through many Years and Convulsions be the means perhaps of producing or accelerating an awful catastrophe which none could be more ready to avert or sincerely deplore than herself:— When I reflect upon these, the inevitable and fatal consequences of the proposed Connection, and then turn from the dark and dreary picture to the Contemplation of the high destiny that awaits our Country; the great prosperity which lies within her attainment if she will but appreciate her own

advantages, and not least with the right of developing and controling her incalculable resources:— when I view her vast extent of territory stretching from the Sabine to the Pacific and away to the South West as far as the obstinacy of the enemy may render it necessary for the sword to make the boundary; embracing the most delightful climate and the richest soil in the world, and beholds it all in a State of high cultivation and improvement— her mountains of Minerals yielding their vast treasures to the touch of industry; her luxuriant pastures alive with flocks and herds, and her wide fields whitening with a staple Commodity, in the production of which she can have no rival; with the whole world for her market; and then Consider the noble purposes to which this immense and inexhaustless wealth may be applied in adorning and beautifying the Country, providing for its safety and defence, endowing institutions for the Spread of virtue, knowledge and arts, and carrying to the door of every citizen of the Republic, peace, plenty, and protection— and when in addition to these glorious and grand results I look still further to the important improvements which she will be able to devise in government, and to the entire revolution which her example in free trade will effect in the Commerce of other nations, emancipating it from the thraldom of tariff restrictions and placing it upon the high grounds of equitable reciprocity, all of which will as certainly flow from the maintainance of her present independant Condition as the dew Comes the Heavens:— when I reflect upon these vast and Momentous Consequences as fatal to liberty on the one hand and as fraught with happiness and glory on the other, I Cannot regard the Annexation of Texas to the American Union in any other light than as the grave of all hopes of happiness and greatness; and, if, contrary to the present aspect of affairs, the Annexation shall ever hereafter take place I shall feel that the blood of our martyred heroes had been shed in vain,— that we had riven the Chains of Mexican despotism only to fetter our Country with

more indissoluble bonds, and that a young Republic just rising into high distinction among the nations of the earth, had been swallowed up and lost like a proud bark in a devouring vortex.

That the people of Texas should be in favor of Annexation at the time their votes were given on the question, is not a matter of surprise when we consider the then existing Condition of the Country. She was left after the battle of San Jacinto, feeble and exhausted; without means and without Credit. Her Settlements broken up; her villages desolated by ruthless invasion; and amidst all, stood threatened, in her defenceless situation with a return of the foe and a renewal of the sad calamities of war. Under such a State of things no wonder that the people, harrassed and almost ruined, bleeding with fresh wounds and apprehending a farther accumulation of ills, should be willing to purchase momentary security by a surrender of their national independence. Perhaps there was wisdom in the choice, but, I am free to Confess, that even at that time amidst the darkest period of our Country's History I never dispaired of the Republic but with unshaken Confidence in the strength of our Cause and a full knowledge of what of what the energies of a free and determined people were Capable of achieving, I raised my feeble voice against the sacrafice we were about to make, without any reference to the dificulties of the moment, and with an eye exclusively directed to the future glory of the nation, and permanent prosperity and happiness of all.

But these imposing Considerations which at one time rendered the proposed political Connection seemingly desirable, have lost their solidity and force; indeed they exist no longer. Our desolated plains have become green meadows and luxuriant fields. Where the iron Car of war rolled with destroying energy, the ploughshare of the husbandman is driven in peace, and safety; and instead of a sparse and suffering population, weighed down with poverty and blighted

to behold a powerful and prosperous people daily increasing in wealth and numbers, happy in their present institutions and looking forward to still higher and more glorious results. Invasion too, has lost its terrors. Conscious of our own strength we know very well, that the enemy has greater reason to apprehend danger from us than we from him. A change has come over the aspect of our affairs. We have risen from our prostration with redoubled energies. And shall we now in the midst of glorious hopes and increasing vigor, persevere in a suicidal policy originally founded in necessity rather than in choice? Would it not be far better for us, since the reasons which influenced our former verdict can have no application to re-Consider that verdict, and on good and valid pleas reverse the judgment?

Never were a people so favourably situated as we are, for the establishment of a wise and happy government. We have already laid the ground work successfully and well, and it is only necessary now that we pay proper attention to the strength and symmetry of the superstructure.

As in the natural sciences, discoveries are daily being made, so in the art of good government, the great teacher, time, is continually suggesting new and important changes, which as a wise people, we should be ever ready advisedly to adopt, undeterred by the dread of innovation; and with conscientitude for our guide, move boldly onward in the rapid march of improvement, and keep pace with the progress of successful experiment.

The American Constitution is certainly the highest effort of political wisdom and the nearest approach to perfection than any written social Compact for the government of man; yet after trial of fifty years has detected in that charter many serious and alarming errors, which if we will but wisely avoid, at the same time adopting its favourable features, and availing ourselves of all the light of modern experience, we shall soon be able to devise and perfect a system

of our own which should surpass its model as far as that has excelled all others. To achieve this desirable end we must turn to the great volume of history that lies often before us, and profit by the lessons it teaches. We may gather from its faithful records not only a knowledge of what has been tested by other nations, and found to be practically beneficial or pernicious, but we may be taught the more solemn and important truth, that the instability of governments has not resulted from any thing indecent in the nature of human institutions to flourish and decay like the vegetable kingdom, but from the fact that all with the exception of the American Constitution have been the result of chance, vice, and capacity instead of being fashioned by reflection, and based upon the solid grounds of private integrity and public morals. "The principles of virtue and justice are unchangeable and indestructible, and the government which shall be reared upon the one and administered upon the other, cannot fail to be an eternal landmark to the rights of man."

The founding of Government upon a written Compact, between the people and their rulers, is certainly a wise invention. By circumscribing the boundaries of power it deprives ambition of the means of misrule. Its chief excellence however consists in the confidence and safety which every individual must feel in the enjoyment of his rights under a tenure of his own selection. He holds them, not by the uncertain dictum of an arbitrary potentate or privileged order of men, but by virtue of a high instrument, the standard of all rule and law adopted by the special elements of the people, and clearly defined, declared and ratified by a whole Community. But what would it avail a people, fellow citizens, though they entrust in their Constitution the wisest provisions and the most salutary doctrines, if they should be wanting in the necessary firmness and patriotism to respect and obey them. Experience proves that the advantages of such a system must rest upon the faithful Compliance of all parties with the terms of the Compact. —

If the people at large, and the different depart

=ments of government shall adhere with fidelity to its letter and its spirit, the nation will be able to preserve its freedom, happiness and indepen=dence. But if, on the contrary, either the people or the public functionaries, unmindful of their obligations to its authority, shall suffer themselves to be hurried by the violence of baleful passions, or be seduced by the selfish suggestions of a temporary and narrow minded policy, into a violation of its solemn injunctions, the ine=vitable Consequences will be, the loss of Public Credit, the destruction of private Confidence, and the subversion of all order, morality and safety. How important is it then, to shield and protect the sacred Charter of our liberties, alike from all encroachments whether made by the people themselves or by those entrusted with official Station. There is a perverseness in the na=ture of man to overleap the barries that stand in the way of his selfish desires. As individuals we are restrained from the violation of the Laws, by the fear of punishment; but as Communities we have nothing to withhold us from an infringe=ment of the Constitution, except the high morality and honest pride which make the virtuous and enlightened bosom feel that its Country's honor is its own. Hence I esteem it the first duty of a patriot, and the highest evidence of his patri=otism, to cherish and respect the Constitution of his Country. Nor can I conceive of a more dangerous enemy to liberty than the perfidious Chief who shall disregard its authority under the hollow pretext that he is acting for the good of the people. No necessity, state policy, nor fic=titious exigencies can justify its violation. Under any and all circumstances its infraction is more dangerous than treason and its deliberate mind is the death of liberty. Let us then invoke the people of Texas to stand by their Constitution. Let no=one offer no violence to its precepts and restrictions. Let us look to the supremacy of its authority. Let it be our cloud by day and our pillar of fire by night.

Having very confidence in

the disposition and ability of the Country to sustain itself from all invasions of its enemies, and fully satisfied that the Executive will meet with the hearty Co-operation of an enlightened and patriotic people in whatever may be necessary for the preservation of national integrity and honor, it only remains for me to pledge myself under the solemn requirements of the Constitution to a faithful fulfilment of my Official duties.

Message

of

Mirabeau B. Lamar

President of the

Republic of Texas

December 21st 1838.

Executive Department
Houston, 21st November 1838.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives

In the moments which I had the honor to make on my induction to office. I promised to present at an early period, some of the leading topics which would require our united consideration. And yet I am not prepared to discharge this duty with entire satisfaction to myself, in consequence of the limited time I have had for that examination and reflection which are so essential to a perfect analysis of the varied subjects which the present condition of our country suggests; but as far as my means of information will at this time permit I will proceed to lay before the honorable Congress, and through it to the nation at large, the result of the hasty deliberations which I have been able to bestow, on a few of the more important subjects connected with the general welfare.

The achievement of a peoples independence from the domination of an unjust and usurpating Govern=ment is an event which will always attract the warmest sympathies of the friends of human liberty throughout the world. Our efforts in the great enterprize have been accompanied by the kind=liest feelings of millions who were alien to our Contest and to any direct interest in its issue; and if it were needful to superadd any thing to the promptings of self interest, the dictates of honor, and the suggestion of a generous and enlig=htened patriotism, as an incentive on our part to further and continued exertions in the Cause of free government- we should find it in that generous and wide spread sympathy which has been expressed in our behalf, and in the exalted hopes of good which have been raised upon our struggle by the virtuous and wise of Mankind. Let us then gentlemen endeavour to realize and appreciate the mighty responsibilities which rest upon us; and by a vigorous and perse=vering discharge of our respective duties, shew that we are worthy of the sympathies bestowed, and can give fruition to the hopes excited.— Let us maintain our sovereignty, preserve concord at home; faithfully observe all national obligati=ons; and transmit to posterity the free institu=tions we have erected, uninpaired by selfishness and untrenched by vain and pernicious ambiti=on.

The few days which have elapsed since I have been Charged with the Executive duties of the Government have not enabled me to bec=ome familiar with all the matters proper to be presented to your consideration in a formal message. Of the actual condition of our ex=terior affairs, I can only speak in general terms. Our immediate relations with foreign powers, are necessarily circumscribed.

The newness of our political existence, will, for some time to come cause them to be brief and simple, and it will be wise in us to pre=serve their simplicity as far as practicable

while we endeavour by all means compatible with national dignity to extend our liberal principles. The Government of the United States always foremost in whatever tends to the advancement of liberty, continues to manifest towards us the same just and magnanimous spirit which prompted the early recognition of our independence; and I entertain a profound hope that other leading powers will shortly see the propriety of extending to us, and acquiring for themselves, the advantages of international fellowship.

To Great Britain the independence of Texas cannot be an indifferent event. The advancement of her great manufacturing and Commercial interests is too deeply identified with our future prosperity as a nation to permit us to believe that she can view our present position with other than favorable regards. To France also it presents inducements which cannot fail to elicit that Chivalrous liberality, which has heretofore so conspicuously characterized her National Councils. With Mexico our posture is unchanged. She still seems to cherish the illusory hope of conquest, without adopting any means for its realization. A final abandonment of such hopes or a more vigorous prosecution of the measures which would at once determine their worth would be more consonant to true glory and to the attitude of right and independence. It may become the duty and interest of Texas to declare the question of her right to independence to a more summary adjustment than she would hesitate to give it. Little we would merit the high indication of a desire for a just and honorable peace, if we should commence a more active prosecution of the war. If peace can be obtained only by the sword, let the sword do its work.

If we desire to establish a Republican Govern=
=ment upon a broad and permanent basis it will
become our duty to adopt a comprehensive and
well regulated System of moral and moral Cul=
ture. Education is a subject in which every Cit=
=izen, and especially every parent feels a deep
and lively Concern. As it one in which va=
=rious political feelings excited, for its benefits
are to be universal, that all parties can cordially
unite in advancing it. It is admitted by all
that Civilization tends to the amelioration of
Democracy, and while guided and controlled
by virtue, the noblest attribute of man. It is
the only Creator that freemen acknowledge, and
the only Security which freemen desire. The
influence of education is the moral world is
like light in the physical, rendering luminous
what before was obscure. It opens a wide field
for the exercise and improvement of all the fa=
=culties of man, and inspires high and rational
to those enjoyments which the Science of Gov=
=ernment, the theme and of moral which should
likewise be both the Wardens of ignorance.
Without the aid, these Societies and civil freed=
=oms. be the deliberations of a Government
like ours. Upon ignorance and vicious legis=
=lation rest the Principles of Despotism. Upon
those fragile and dangerous Institutions. Our
world be Conducted without the Science necess=
=ary to the Success of Success, and the Patriotism and
Patriotism would be cultivated by the Studies
Matrix Circumstances which the Imagination Condi=
=tion of Man is susceptible of it. And Science would
be Light and Knowledge which the Human Mind
is Capable of Comprehending. And Can we
Comprehend them unless we acquire a Know=
=ledge of the Laws and Present Condition of
things, and practice the habit of enlightened
reflection. Cultivation is as necessary to the
Safety of such intellectual and moral Society

as are the Labors of the Surveyor to bring forth the internal resources of the earth.

I think it would be a highly honor to offer to this Honorable Congress, any suggestions as I may conceive the practical importance of this subject. I feel fully assured that it will be that Liberal & Enlightened Government which would, more than all other considerations combined with our future destinies. To promote the general diffusion of knowledge, industry and charity, has been near the heart of the good and wise of all nations; while the ambitious and the tyrannical would plain have thwarted a policy so liberal and laudable. But the rich domain and Splendid edifices, consecrated to these objects, which are continually increasing in numbers throwing their Sacred splendor over Civilization, and attesting the patriotism of their founders shew that this enlightened purpose has not been disappointed. Our young Republic has been formed by a Federation of States. Let its progress and diffusion into Roman firmness, and Athenian gracefulness and wisdom. Let those names which have been inverted on the Standards of her Martial glory, be found also on the page of her history associated with that progressive and enlightened policy, which is to make our Country a bright link in the chain of States, which will form day encircle and unite in fraternity the American Continent. And God bless us will this glory be perfected, and our nation which has already grown from Infancy to Manhood & Womanhood be restored into the refinements and Tranquility of peace. Allow me, therefore leave it upon you gentlemen, not to detain you this matter too long. The present is a propitious moment to lay the foundation of a great moral and intellectual edifice which in after age will be united as the chief ornament and blessing of Texas. An Equitable appropriation of Lands to the purpose of gen-

-eral

Education was declared at this time without increase
since the Government of the people. That depends it
would the public domain should pass into
hands, and the consideration of which it should pass
with Constitutional limitations and under
what restrictions and conditions. The question
was one of great importance and difficulty
and should be approached with great caution
and deliberation. It was necessary to the
University system that it should be uniform
throughout the State, and that the Legislature
should not be embarrassed by conflicting claims
to the public domain. The Legislature
should be left free to act as the future
necessity might require. The Legislature
should also have the power to change
the boundaries of the districts, and to
consolidate districts when necessary. The
Legislature has great discretion.

It would also provide the different grades
of the educational system. The Legislature
should have power to determine what
shall be a sufficient, that the law
should be certain, and the decisions of the courts conform
to it so that the principles upon which they are based
should be known and available. While such
decisions remain in force in this Government remain
unaltered, it may easily be perceived that our judi-
cial decisions must be more irreconcilable than
those of any other civilized country whose [illegible]

Mankind are so constituted that when placed under similar circumstances they will act through different Mediums at the same object.— This is no where made more apparent than by a reference to the records of judicial decisions.
For there came that in the most enlightened nations where the laws were originally framed with the utmost precision that human wisdom and sagacity could devise— where there have been no jarring regulations carefully blended, but where one uniform System has been defined and improved by the successive ages, the votaries of the Science have differed so widely in their interpretations as to produce the most disastrous Consequences to the Community at large, and if such would follow the investigation concerning which the ingenuity of man could suggest, much more unfortunate must be the fate of ours, if left to struggle with her present embarrassing difficulties. The admirers of the Civil Law will regard its rules, as based upon the principles of Equity, and will be apt to view as the most correct standard by which their decisions can be made; while the advocates of the Common Law will regard its more certain, rigid and inflexible rules, as better adapted to the genius of our people, and to the circumstances under which our Country, And it may not unfrequently occur, that upon the same question of Law, we shall have the most conflicting judicial decisions to encounter the while. The judicial annals of the United States most clearly show that the uncertainty of the Law having immediately given rise to endless litigations, have legislated to the prejudice and oftentimes of the wrong than any other calamity to society. If the true rule of right could be adopted as a standard from which the practitioner in the Law Profession could not deviate, a large portion of the business of the Courts would be removed. In the Science then to enumerate the various Municipal Authorities now in force in their Government.

Most of these Authorities have never yet been imported into this Country, and with a few exceptions

liberate and written in foreign languages unknown to our people; and to a large majority of the profession as well as to a majority of the legal tribunals existing by Congress to interpret and administer them. Nor is there a reasonable hope that at an early period can be relieved from this insufficiency: yet it would be entirely impracticable for the government to prosecute at this time, the translation, publication, and general distribution of these authorities. — And until this is done or system changed, we shall be doomed to the painful necessity of having the titles of our property, real and all other contracts interpreted by laws unknown to our Courts, and unknown to the Community. But while the present situation of Texas in this particular, must be a source of deep regret to her friends, they can never forget the glorious triumphs by the Revolution that the Constitution of the Country has provided a salutary remedy by which this may be obtained from the deficiency. Congress is required by that sacred instrument, at a period as early as practicable to introduce by statute the Common Law of England with such modifications as the circumstances of the Country may, in their judgment require. This will then be completed by the Constitution in the opinion of the Executive has been carried, and the steady execution of this provision, also expected, will secure our Country from much public disaster and individual pain.

In adopting the Common Law we do not adopt its principles, in the sense of reverence, of the wisdom and reasoning of the sages of the profession who have gone before us. We shall exercise the exalted privilege of appreciating and enjoying the benefits of a liberal independence, originated in this nation, and cherished by the labors of the Anglo Saxon race. We shall be adopting a system calculated, perhaps, more than any other to give a free and vigorous spirit to the general habits of the nation at large and independent citizens, associated by their genius and their customs, and connected by the ties of a common language and a common ancestry: a system which has eminently distinguished

[illegible] the Senate shall by a concurrent resolution so direct, which resolution shall not be subject to veto by the President; but before the same shall take effect it shall be approved by the Congress in the manner prescribed by law for the passage of bills over the veto power.

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Nor shall any State, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duties on imports, after any law has been made for the same purpose by the United States, or by any two States, except such duties as may be necessary for defraying the expenses of executing its inspection laws; or with the consent of the Congress, after any such duties have been laid by the United States, for the purpose of revising or controlling the same. No duties or imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, or with the consent of the Congress on the tonnage of vessels, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of executing its inspection laws, shall be subject to any delay. Nor shall any State engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Nor shall any State

steady and lasting peace. If that battle made Convicts in Society to the contrary, then Slavery to Sin, becomes Clemency to all. The moderation hitherto extended to the Indians on our borders, has been repeatedly retorted upon us, in all the atrocious cruelties that Characterize their modes of warfare. The Indian Warrior in his heartless and Sanguinary vengeance Recognizes no destruction of age or Sex, or Condition. All are indiscriminate victims to his Cruelty. The wife and the infant afford as rich a Trophy to the Exulting Savage, as the Warrior who falls in the Virgin of manhood and the pride of his Chivalry. And why is it he is thus so insensible to the dictates of justice and humanity. Has not the white man for Centuries presented him with examples of Clemency and Kindness? have not their women and Children been protected, and the old and infirm been cherished? and when taken in battle have they not experienced the forbearance and indulgence which so much assuage the Asperities of Conflict? They have; and it is peculiarly because these indulgences have been protected to their Heedless policy that they have persevered in their ancient barbarities. So long as we Continue to exhibit our mercy without Stopping our Strength so long will the relentless Contest to Stand by the edge of the Tomahawk and Scalping knife in the Land. Humanity, this amendment strongly pleads for its dangerous Change; be it practised in Clemency to the tested impolicy. Indiscriminate Carnage the Study of Executioners and Children shall glut their voracious appetites. Women too. If the arm which is the instrument not Merit from them Gratitude; if they will Contribute to our Support in the peaceful pursuits of Agriculture and Manufacture, Nature the murder of their Women and Children but in the protection of an exterminating war upon their Warriors which will admit of No Compromise and Can

And have no termination except in their total extinction or total expulsion

I am not informed of all the circumstances connected with the recent Indian hostilities in the East. Neither do I know precisely the origin of these difficulties. It is thought by some that the Indians have been encroached upon in the enjoyment of their Lands rights. I am not aware of the fact myself. If the Spirit of Speculative enterprise has been pushed by any of our citizens beyond the boundaries of Prudence; and has awakened the Savages to a war upon our whole Community, it is certainly a matter to be much regretted; but being involved it becomes the Nation to meet the exigencies with promptitude and energy.

But I am far from conceding that the Indians either native or Emigrant have any just cause of Complaint. That the Emigrant Tribes have no legal or equitable claims to any portion of our territory is obvious from a cursory examination of their history. Their emigration to Texas was undertaken and executed; and has always been a source of regret to the more enlightened population. The federal government of Mexico neither conceded nor provided them lands or civil rights. They came as intruders; were positively forbid to make any permanent settlement; and have continued in the Country up to the present period against the public will and at the disturbance of the public tranquility. Their sustenance by the laws with the Comanches. The offer made to endearing Indians in the Colonization Law of Coahuila and Texas passed with the precedent conditions which have in no instance been complied with by any one of these tribes. To the Mexican authorities at that time, they were objects of disinterested and terror; and if in any instance a promise of lands was made to their Chiefs or Headmen, they were either induced by fear or proceeded from a design to annoy the Settlements and waylaying Murder against the American settlers of Texas. Such promises (if ever made) under such circumstances can impose no moral obligation on us. But the

Yours Respectfully,

The Secretary of State

Commerce by the nation whose geographical position enabled it to enjoy the benefits of foreign trade, is justly as requisite to the Commercial one, as the protection of any other department of its Concerns. Peace is daily gaining ascendancy in this respect, and can never reach the acme of her greatness, until a wide Extended Commerce shall unite her Agricultural faculties, by distributing the surplus products of her soil to other nations. This distribution can be effected only by a decided Marine Force, for unless Commerce be protected from insult and depredations on the high seas, agriculture with all its concomitant interests will languish in its unprofitable attendance. To re-establish our Navy on a respectable footing, is therefore of primary importance; and we cannot better commence Economy than by decreasing a portion of the means to this purpose. Should the blockade of the Mediterranean ports by the navy of France, be raised (and there is no assurance it will not shortly be) the Fleet of war of one enemy would again appear on our Coast and Country, our Commerce.

The protection of our Merchantmen property is as much a public duty as to discharge responsibilities at this particular juncture as in that of War. This duty ought to be constantly accompanished by a Naval Force of small magnitude, though under the present Condition of our Credit and finances, not to a moderate extent. Disbursements thereon is too great to be longer neglected; and it should form an object to bring into a systematic measure which designed to take effect at some future day.

In connected with the national defence the finances will merit and receive your early attention. I have not had time since my entrance into office to ascertain minutely the the Condition of our fiscal affairs. That they will

with regard improvement is without doubt. Money has been emphatically styled the sinews of war; and certain it is that a people cannot be defended nor a government steel minds without it. The needed of acquiring this indispensable aid are various in proportion as the resources of a country are manifold. The natural intrinsic wealth of Texas is yet in the matrices of nature. Time, speculation, industry and enterprise, are necessary to their full development. Time is not stricken and the advances are fast flowing to us. In a few years, when agricultural colonies shall succeed in active detail- the mountains containing ores shall be in process of extraction, the people of Texas will find no difficulty in rendering amples necessary subject to their government and protection to themselves. What I present these impressions to the people of Texas is with a view to attract their perception of our resources and to induce the application of industry and enterprise to their development. The variety of their climate, soil and productions, and the facility of their communication with each other by water, will not be controverted by me.

The practicability of negotiating a loan adequate to the wants of the country seems to be somewhat problematical. But I do not despair of being able to effect it, if the Congress will make satisfactory provisions for the ultimate redemption, and the prompt payment of the interest that may accrue upon it. That Texas can render a full and to all human...

Respectfully

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which the free circulation and easy access of a sufficiently redundant paper currency to them; and the nation strongly resented the pernicious conduct of individual speculators. Sent in masses to the banks and distributed in small sums over the country the exploding story dollars, from circulation, the flattering face changed and adulterated counterfeits invited. The petitioners substituted for money forced in many instances incommensurable, and not unfrequently fraudulent and worthless. The citizens of the most remote banks, depreciated, a great distance from their own locality; The entire currency of the country, lost the possible confidence and universal circulation which insured. The great considerable deprecation in the necessary exchanges gave rise to a strict scrutiny into the nature and efficiency of private corporate agencies, which were discovered to be entirely inadequate; liable to be tempted by the base artifices of counterfeiters and were altogether inadequate to satisfy the general wants of the community. That persons desirous may be their bills, and to their arrangement, they can devise simple and certain a uniform currency to their own.

That their credit being circumscribed they confined were necessarily limited. To counteract these mischiefs by increasing the currency the local banks, would be extending the convenience to the public to create institutions, without effecting a remedy or attaining the object in view; for in the same ratio as the country increased in number, their circulations of their bills diminished in distance, and the difficulties of their procuring exchange became the more intolerable and burdensome. Establishment of private incorporated banks were declared to be defective and utterly incompetent to supply the

branch of the Treasury. This is the great Revolutionary
Financial Measure, on a sound and permanent Basis
Credit, which shall serve as the future Policy, even
in this Respect which has secured the Prosperity
of the United States and Great Britain, and the Stability
of their Public Credit. Notwithstanding the Opposition
of the Bank of England to a National Institution,
as the only effectual means of obtaining
Safety, Uniformity, and Economy in the Circulation through-
out the Republic. The Legislature made a Repre-
sentative Paper Currency. Accordingly at the
Commencement of the last war between the United
States and Great Britain, a National Bank
was established, and its powerful efficacy was
then manifested in the Restoration of a sound
and Uniform Paper Currency, and the revi-
val of General Confidence. The difficulties
that had introduced the whole Commercial
Speculation, and those defendant thereof, in
Pleasure and Gambling Enterprises were rapidly
diminished and forgotten, and the Country were
blessed to an extraordinary extent with safe
and convenient Mediums of Exchanges between
the various Parts of the Country, and between
them and the Trading Communities of
the World. Order and Activity were given
to every department of Industry. The Farmer,
the Planter, the Merchant, and those of
every description, were cheered
with the Prospect of receiving adequate
Profit for their Labour. The Revenue and
Public Lands soon brought under a wholesome Re-
straint and Compelled to confine their views within
their Constitutional Limits, such of them as were invol-
untarily or Mismanagement, with
those from the Speculative Spirit, and those which
had originated in Fraud and Corrupt Speculations, were
detected exposed and in most Cases arrested in their
Career.

course of iniquity and imposture. The temporary embarrassments which resulted from the contraction and withdrawal, or the insolvent dissolution of the local banks were speedily repaired, and the fruitful derangements of business were restored and succeeded by a wholesome, and universal circulation of a uniform, sound and easily convertible currency, which was hailed and received with unbounded confidence.

With the recent overthrow of the bank of the United States, we as a distinct people, have nothing to do, and should forbear to pass any stricture upon it. Our political organization is entirely different from theirs, and exempts us from any obstacle and hampering questions of internal policy, which have deviously vexed, and too sensibly attenuated the bonds of that illustrious Union. Our government is pure and integral; and admits of no conflicting conflicts of State rights and federal powers. It acts upon and controls the domestic and minute internal policy, as well as the general and foreign relations of the country, and can never be rightfully contravened, or annulled in the exercise of its functions, except as it may impair, destroy or neglect the general interests, or violate the inherent and reserved rights of individuals. To devise a national bank properly constituted, would sustain a very different, and much more complicated operation of government. And as its relations to the country would be more extensive, and its operations would naturally be more beneficial. The consideration of these and many other reasons which might be added, almost if not wholly to recommend to you the early establishment of a wholly National bank, which shall be the exclusive property and under the exclusive control of the Republic. The admixture of private interests would embarrass its operations without bringing equivalent advan-

-tages

to the institution. Such a bank incorporated for a suitable term of years, founded on specific hypothecation of a sufficient portion of the public domain, which should be immediately appropriated to that purpose; with the additional guaranty of the plighted faith of the nation, and an adequate deposite of specie in its vaults, would it confidently believed confer many eminent and continued blessings upon the Country. It would furnish an immediate and Complete remedy for the existing pecuniary difficulties, which result entirely from the inefficiency and depreciation of our present circulating medium. A well digested project of such an institution, when fully propounded to, and understood by the people, cannot fail to manifest a very general approbation, and to enlist the warmest feelings of a very large majority of our fellow Citizens. And an institution having all the elements of usefulness, and prosperity in itself, and backed by the confidence and affection of an enlightened people, can scarcely be supposed capable of degenerating into an instrument of fraud or of oppression; or failing to realize the benefits anticipated from it. The Public Security should offer to its creditors, in of the highest character of the most indubitable description; for it is an object of great importance, that real estate affords the best possible guarantee for the ultimate payment of a debt. The pledge of the nations faith will give additional solemnity and increased Confidence to its obligations; and a Competent depository of specie will always be present, or ultimately attainable, to answer the contingent and occasional demands for that article. But it indeed true that Real estate is not sufficiently Convertable or flexible to answer the ordinary and daily purposes of exchange. These Can be accomplished only by specie or by that active and undoubted Credit, of which a known and sufficient deposite of the metals or something equivalent to them, is the proper basis.

It is believed that the proposed bank would be amply furnished with that equivalent — and to all necessary extent, with the actual Metalic deposite itself. It is evident that a bank so Constituted, the confidence

proper

property of a stable and popular government and containing the three guarantees of Specie and the public faith, would not require to retain in its vaults as large a proportion of dormant Capital as is acknowledged to be indispensable to the safe conduct of a private institution. An ordinary Corporate bank, tenders no other security for the redemption of its issues, than the actual Corporate Capital which is supposed to consist in a given deposite of the precious metals, and the resulting Credits. And these aided by the responsibility of its directors and executive officers, Constitute its only Claim to public Confidence. It is not singular that a Confidence so founded should be sometimes abused. The avidity for gain, of unprincipled private Speculators who often have and will Control such banks, will violate and betray the most sacred Confidence, and unavoidable Circumstances will sometimes produce similar Calamities without the Slightest portion of moral guilt. A slight revulsion in the Commercial exchanges of the Country, or a Sudden fluctuation of the markets, is sufficient to create a panic, and induce a run upon such a bank; and if the demand for Specie is not properly satisfied, Suspicions are aroused; public Confidence is lost; and a formal Suspension or final disruption ensues. But it is not so with a bank established on the public faith, guaranteed by an ample pledge of rich and fertile Lands, and Conducted by the fiduciial and frequently elected Agents of the whole people.

It would be very practicable for the National Bank of Texas to enter into Arrangements with some Known, Stable, and trustworthy bank or banks of the United States, and with may be (of Europe) to provide the necessary Communicable facility for managing the foreign exchanges of the Country and of insuring to its citizens a cheap, expeditious, and safe transition of their funds to and from the remotest points of their dealings. Such transactions are

one familiar to merchants, and it only requires Capital or a Monetary Confidence, which is equivalent to Perfect them, without any Costly and laborious transportation of gold and Silver.
To this purpose, it is plain to the minds of all businees men that a large and Continuous Capital of Specie would not be necessary. To regulate and make uniform the domestic exchanges would be equally facile. The bank would of Course be extended by branches, established at every Convenient and Suitable part of the Republic. Each of these branches would possess, the same general Confidence, as it would partake of the same guarantees with the mother institution and the bills issued by one branch, would be redeemable at any other, or at the principal bank at the seat of government.

When the bank shall have fully gone into operation and developed its Satisfactory influence on the pecuniary transactions of the Country, from the largest fiscal to the minutest individual concern, by dispensing a sound Circulating medium, which will be always Convertable into Specie without discount or inconvenience, it is hardly Conceivable that any fortuitous Combination of events, Could occasion an extensive demand for the metals. The Ordinary Current wants of the Country would be regularly supplied; and it is not probable that any respectable merchant, or other Capitalist would risk his character either to gratify his Pride or his Avarice, by getting up a Panic run on the Bank, which involves the reciprocal relations of Citizen and Country, and is an object of universal Patriotic pride and Congratulation. That the National Bank being duly administered, in a Spirit of Uprightness and impartiality, would so draw to itself the daily Collections of the people, is not a suggestion of fancy but of nature. The Capital of the institution would belong to the people at large, each of whom would be and feel himself

Salaries of Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor General and Attorney General are definite stipends.

The people and Courts would be employed selecting proper Treasurer, and there might have to be expected an Administration selected to satisfy the entire Democratic Party and internal Dissentions. Numerous Democratic Treasurers have been tried in other Commonwealths and their Records have not given satisfactory Results. Auditors have recently created a Similar Vacancy, and is rapidly approximating to an entire freedom from the odium and too often Disappointment Surveillance of the State Legislature. The State of Georgia has also, by Statute, required its Treasury, Bills to be signed by Auditor, Secretary of State and Governor, before Warrants issue for Disbursements. Similar Checks by the Auditorship of Public Institutions of various Kinds, and Fiscal Affairs, through the efficiency and Integrity of the Auditor General that the Treasury Vaults Continue to redeem the Citizens Certificates Specie Drafts drawing Five Cents Interest Suspension of Specie Payments. The Citizens of these States regard with Just Apprehensions Liberal Institutions, and without not Fear, when about a Thousand Millions of Specie Currency is put in circulation. Observations in China, the People of this Country will Rail if with Reflections Against Public Servants, for Corruptions Abuses of a Lucrative Appointment.

Various Bills for Internal Improvements during the Session, with Supplements Additional Appropriations for Canals, Railroads, Turnpikes Bridges Improvements of Rivers Creeks Harbors Lakes Slack Water Navigation Feeders Reservoirs Inclined Planes Locks Dams Aqueducts Tunnels Culverts Embankments Excavations Towing Paths Other Channels. The Manufactures will be

Continued

confined to a few articles of necessity which the great mass of the population could receive a rich reward for their labor in the culture of the ground and cultivating soil.

Our efforts to render the proposed Bank, as extensively beneficial as possible, its accommodations to individuals should be so dispersed as to correspond with their respective wants and the necessity of their employment. The Merchant whose capital is usually active and frequently tangible in the form of Merchandize and who from the nature of his business is peculiarly liable to sudden vicissitudes, does not require this power to be discounted for as long terms of time. His securities would in general, by endorsement, and it would be inconvenient to each from him an hypothecation of real estate; which is essential to the successful prosecution of his business to avoid the depreciation of property to incommodious sales. The farmer on the contrary is very differently situated. His property consists chiefly in lands, stock and utensils. His pecuniary engagements are more rare, and extended, and usually are realized only once in the year. To this description of persons a ready mode of accommodation would be necessary, and might be extended. Their extensive credit might be regulated by the amount of the mortgage on their real estate, the duration of their mortgage might be so regulated by the periods appointed for the collection of their debts and the Commissioners of Insolvency might be required to take cognizance of the mortgages and to see that the property was not sacrificed by forced sales. Transactions with citizens of other states, the bank could be governed by such principles and considerations, as in ordinary cases. Application would be made by citizens of the district to the agricultural efforts in the production of the staple commodities of the country until which is done, neither Commerce nor any other branches of industry can flourish

flourish, it might be well to direct the order the dispensation of its facilities to be made in every section of the Republic in proportion to population. A National Bank should also be made the depository of all public moneys, derived from whatever source and should such an one as is here proposed be established, a special law should make it the duty of all officers whether directly of the government or immediately of the Countries, and all receivers of public mo-ney: to deposite all moneys due to the ~~gover-~~ Republic which shall come into their hands in the bank, or one of its branches, within a given time, under suitable penalties for defalcation. And it should be further provided, that no public money shall be drawn from the Bank or its branches except by a proper order from the Treasury Depart-ment.

Next in importance to the judicious and practical organization of such an in-stitution, is the provision which should be made for its wise and equitable admi-nistration. This will be effected by selecting its principal officers, and its directory from the honest and efficient business men of the Country, without reference to their particular Callings, or political opinions, in such a ma-ner as will command the confidence of the people. If they be thus chosen, none need fear its faithful management, nor need the most jealous friends of our political insti-tutions be alarmed, at its party influence over the government. In making these appointments, while securing a proper res-ponsibility of the government, and the peo-ple, we should keep in view the necessity of guarding, as far as practicable, the offic-es of the Bank, from that slavish dependence upon popular will which might effect their integrity, or mark their actions; for it will often happen that the best officers of such an institution

institution with needed themselves obnoxious to popular odium by their firmness in resisting those who would lavish the favors of the bank with an indiscriminate and unsparing hand. This danger perhaps cannot be entirely provided against, but one of its greatest safeguards may be found in a division of the whole number of directors into three sections and requiring one division to go out of office every year without eligibility to re-election for three years after the expiration of their term of service. By this regulation independent men will always be found at the board of directors acquainted with the management of the bank who may save it alike from influence of party and the improper bestowal of accommodation. In making these appointments, my own impression is, that the directors who are to regulate and control the affairs of an institution thus established upon the funds and credit of the Government, should elected by Congress upon the joint ballot of two houses, for the reason, that being elected from various portions of the Republic, the qualifications and integrity of candidates would be better known to the appointing power and their official responsibility to the people would be augmented by receiving office from their immediate representatives. But the appointment of the two principal officers in the direct management and operations of the bank (the President & Cashier) upon whose understanding honesty and business talents, the safety of the institution must greatly depend should be thrown upon as few persons as possible. When the election of such officers is by joint ballot from candidates who may present themselves to the representatives of the people, it is needless to disguise the fact, that many influences, emanating from the good as well as the more selfish feelings of the human heart might direct them to their choice, to the injury, if not utter ruin of the institution for the benefit of which they were acting. Besides, we all know that individual

responsibility

responsibility, is lessened, in proportion to the number who are brought to act on a given subject, and in making appointments so vitally important to the safety of an institution in which the whole Country will have so deep an interest, it may be well to throw upon the individuals in whom the power of appointment is made to vest, a responsibility in some degree commensurate with the importance of the Objects to be secured. It would perhaps be equally dangerous to entrust the power of appointment to a single person, he would be more obnoxious to Corruption. There is thus but one alternative between the two modes, and that is a middle as well as a safe ground, which will confer the right of nomination upon the president and leave the power of appointment to the Senate. The jealous scrutiny of that body will at all times operate as a powerful, and sufficient Check upon the abuse of executive power. The subordinate Officers may be chosen by the board of directors or in any other manner which after experience may dictate. It would be superfluous to remark, that a supervisory power of investigating the affairs and controlling the bank should be retained by the national legislature. The immediate representatives of the people who are the actual, and beneficiary stockholders should be enabled to restrain all imprudent excesses or abuses, into which the branches of direction might be betrayed; and should maintain a vigilant and predominant Inspection of both these Acts; and essentially Control the whole circulating medium of the Country. - Such a power can no where be so safely lodged as in the hands of a free people.

Since shortly at home begin to this subject because after strongly impressed with its importance. The Control of the circulating medium of the Country, is as necessary to its salutary administration, as is that of any other department of the Finances. By banking power is understood that power which is connected with the creation, regulation and Control of bank, when it is obvious that it belongs to the

the government to direct and superintend the distribution and exercise of those powers. this position, and one of peculiar interest to, if the sovereign authority; and to surrender it into the hands of a few private, and in a political sense, irresponsible individuals, would be as repugnant to the true spirit of our institutions, as to subject the management of the War or Navy departments to such partial and unpledged hands. Private Corporations, like private individuals, may have interests, diverse and incompatible with the nations, and have as little right to be made the fiduciae agents of the government. If it be proper to extend franchises to one class of our fellow Citizens comprehending generally but few in number, why may they not be claimed by all; and do why throw impediments in the way of any mans participating in them. If a few men may become bankers and throw their equivocal and precarious paper Currency upon the Community, why not let every man be a banker and throw upon circulating medium to the illimited extent of private speculation? The planter the mechanic and the laborer are as much entitled to the immunities and privileges of government, as they speculators and the money dealer. Let all trades be free. Let all rights be equal. The Constitution has so ordained it, and so let us Carry it into practice. The fostering hand of legislation should be extended to all classes of society. Each individual of a patriotic people, Cherishes, supports and defends the government; and none have a preferment and exclusive claim to rewards or privileges in the exercise of their industry, if Banking be legitimate it is that principle connected to the extent. If the people must pay an interest for the use of money to facilitate the legitimate operations, let them bestow it where it will promote the public welfare and in the progress of time revert to their own use and use.

of Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions of existence.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Attest

Liberty.

[illegible] of the County superintendents offices. As this [illegible] was very different to the Common rules [illegible] Regulations, I take action. Question [illegible] the Children who previously attending the Public Schools will [illegible] under the Compulsory Clause. Whether Children [illegible] Schools Attendance Clause. Whether Children [illegible] Parents Objection [illegible] Compulsory

Proclamation.

Ordering the Chief Justices to aid in the Organization of the Militia

By virtue of Authority vested in the Executive, I have this day appointed, and do by these Presents appoint the Chief Justices, of the several Counties to aid and assist in the Organization of the Militia. They will immediately proceed to lay off their respective Counties into Companys bounds, and cause an Election to be held for one Captain and two Lieutenants (first and second) for such Company. The Companies to be composed of Fifty six men each. As soon as the Officers are thus Chosen, it will be the duty of each Captain to divide his Company, by lottery, into three Classes, which shall be numbered One, Two, and Three, and to hold in a state of readiness for Military Service, the first to be called out in their numerical order. The Captains will make a full return of their respective Rolls (noting the different Classes) to the Chief Justice of the County, who is hereby required to forward the same, together with a statement of the votes given in, at the Election of the Officers to the Secretary of War.

The Chief Justices may, if necessary for the proper, employ the Sheriffs to aid and assist them, and the three Counties where the respective Chief Justices reside, or where the Chief Justices from unavoidable Circumstances may not be able to act, the duties imposed by this proclamation will devolve upon the Sheriffs. The Commissions for these services must be left to the future Action of Congress. As is expected by the President that these duties will be performed with as little delay as possible, the necessity of a speedy organization of the Militia is apparent to all. The safety of our frontiers depends upon it. Should an Invasion be considered necessary to dismiss the duty Men, who are deployed to carry this order into execution; and it is hoped every friendly good Citizen will be found to co-operate in

in the accomplishment of a measure essential to the welfare of the whole Country.

As soon as the Companies are formed and the proper returns made to the War Department an order will issue for the organization of the Regiments, and the election of the field and general Officers.

February 15th 1839. Mirabeau B. Lamar

Mirabeau B. Lamar President of the Republic of Texas

To all to whom these Presents shall Come - Greeting.

Know Ye, that for the fervent & estabishing peace harmony and good correspondence between the Republic of Texas and the Government of Mexico, and for removing all grounds of dissatisfaction between them, and reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity prudence and ability of the Honorable Edward Ellis Secretary of State Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas near the said Government of Mexico and do hereby invest him with full and all manner of power and authority for and in the name of the Republic of Texas to treat and confer with any person or persons duly authorised by said Government of Mexico, being furnished with like power and authority, and with him or them to agree, treat and negotiate of and concerning peace amity, Commerce, navigation and limits, between the two Countries and of all matters and subjects connected therewith, and to conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, Convention or Conventions, touching the premises transmitting the same to the President of the Republic of Texas

[illegible] Republic of Texas.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic of Texas to be affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Houston this twenty sixth day of February in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and thirty nine and of the Independence of Texas the Fourth

By the President
Sam Houston
Secty of State

Executive Office
Republic of Texas

To His Excellency
The President of the
United States of Mexico

Sir

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have received from the Honorable Secretary of State, to accredit to your Excellency Mr. Barnard Bee Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas near the Government of Mexico.

I take pleasure in recommending the said Mr. Bee to your Excellency as a gentleman of high standing and character, and I have no doubt that your Excellency will find in him a proper person to transact the business of his mission.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

Sam Houston

In all of which I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Republic of Texas to be affixed at the City of Austin, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine

By the President

Anson Jones

Secretary of State
of the Republic of Texas.

To His Excellency
the President of the
United States of Mexico

Sir, I have received and have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to your Excellency, the Honorable Edward D. Tilton Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America near the Government of Mexico, for the purpose of making such representations and conducting such negotiations as will lead to a definitive end. This letter will therefore be presented to you by that gentleman.

The first object of the mission of this Minister is the restoration and establishment of peace and the evacuation of Texan territory by the Mexican troops, and there being other subjects of convenient specification in this letter I have deemed it useful to refer you to such communications as he, under his instructions will find it his duty to make to the proper department of your government on the several subjects with which he is charged.

And I have to request for him that full faith and credit may be given by your Government to all he shall say on the part of this.

proceed, at once, to organize such Volunteers, Militia and Rangers, as may be willing to serve the Republic of Texas for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged, according to such regulations as may be established by the Commander in Chief.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Republic of Texas at the City of Houston, this twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of Texas, the two

L. S.

By the President

Stephen F. Austin Secty State

Thomas J. Green

To the People of Texas

An Appeal for Volunteers, against the Indians

Fellow Citizens:

I am pained by the unfeeling conduct of two Northwestern Counties to Texas. We appear to have taken a determination to withdraw our support from the Republic. Our citizens have been murdered, their property destroyed, their families driven from their homes, and their farms laid waste by the Indians, and other Marauders, and still no assistance is rendered them by the Counties alluded to. Their men are all employed in protecting their property, and their families, and they say they cannot leave home for the purpose of rendering us assistance. Their conduct is unjust, unkind, and ungrateful. Have they forgotten the scenes of the Summer of 1836? Have they forgotten the promises made to us by Gen. Houston, when he was about to leave us to meet the Mexican army? Have they forgotten the promises made to us by the Consultation, and Convention? Have they forgotten the pledges

*

to their decision against participating any further in this struggle. They were determined, if they could be made to understand, that the people in this country would not submit to such tyranny. Under such circumstances they felt justified in their opposition and protest. Right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. What was the purpose of government, but to secure these rights? Was not the power of government derived from the consent of the governed? Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury: For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments: For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends. We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

John Hancock

Volunteers are wanted in the field immediately — Men who are not only willing to fight, but who are willing to encounter toil, fatigue and privation, and whose energy and public devotion will supply the deficiencies resulting from the present condition of our public finances.

The requisitions are expected to be met by those Counties which have no frontier to protect. To carry out this plan of defence it will be necessary for the County of Harrisburgh to furnish to Companies — The County of Brazoria one — The Counties of Matagorda and Colorado one — Austin and Fort Bend one — and the Counties of Liberty and Galveston one — These men will be expected to volunteer for six months; and as soon as organized, the Captain of each Company will report by letter, and forward a muster roll to the war department. The first five Companies will rendezvous at La Grange in the County of Fayette, and report to Colonel Edward Burleson as speedily as possible who is authorized to take Command of the troops for the protection of that portion of the frontier. The sixth Company will proceed with dispatch to the falls of the Brazos, and occupy the Fort Constructed by the Williams Guards.

Mirabeau B Lamar

To the Inhabitants of Robinson County

Relative to precautions being made to relieve them from the hostile incursions of the Indians

Executive Dept.
13th. March 1836.

Fellow Citizens

I continue to learn with deep regret the dangers and embarrassments by which you are daily surrounded in consequence of the hostile incursions and depredations of the Indians; and this regret is heightened by the reflection that I have not the requisite means at command to afford you speedy and entire relief. When I came into office I found the Country destitute of all resources necessary in cases of sudden Emergency. It was without fortifications, without arms, without money, and without credit. I have done all that I could to ameliorate it from its languid and feeble condition; and my plans are now in such progress as to give me with the hope of being able before long to place the whole nation in a perfect state of security.

The regular Army has been organized so far as organization could be effected without the aid of money. The Militia I have ordered out by proclamation to be forthwith organized, in compliance with a law of last Congress; and I have an Agent in New Orleans, now engaged in raising funds by a sale of the Lands of the Seminole Nation, for no other purpose than to place the Country in a State of defence. This Agent I am in hopes will be able to effect the negotiation in a short time; and so soon as the money is received every effort of the Administration will be directed to the protection of the entire frontier.

In the mean time though not able to do so much for you as your necessities require, yet all that the Government can do, shall be cheerfully done. Of this you may rest assured the little Ammunition which we have I will send you all that can be spared - in justice to other parts of the frontier

together

Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the Members thereof, and all persons employed by or under the Legislative Assembly, and all persons ordered into custody by the Speaker for breach of privilege, contempt or disobedience, shall be exempt from serving as jurors during the Session of the Legislative Assembly and for fifteen days before the commencement and after the termination thereof.

And whereas doubts have arisen whether the Legislative Assembly of this Province has power to commit persons for contempt, and to enforce the same during prorogation, and it is necessary that the privileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Legislative Assembly, and by the members thereof, should be clearly defined and declared;

Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, that the privileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Legislative Assembly, and by the members thereof, shall be such only as are enjoyed, held and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so far as the same are consistent with the constitution of the Province and the manner in which it is proposed to exercise the same;

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the due protection of members of the Legislative Assembly, and of officers thereof, and persons employed by or under the Legislative Assembly, when discharging their duties as such;

Be it therefore declared and enacted, that in all cases of civil process, neither the Speaker, nor any member, officer or servant of the Legislative Assembly, shall be liable to be arrested or molested during the Session of the Legislative Assembly, or for forty days next after the end or prorogation thereof, nor during the time the Legislative Assembly is sitting by adjournment during the space of time intervening between the commencement and termination of such sitting, nor during the space of time intervening between any two successive sittings thereof, by adjournment during the same Session, nor during the space of time intervening between the termination of the Session and the day appointed for the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly

Letter to Wesley
1st audition
Relative to Wells Murder

Virgin Mercy
Elm Ky

Kind Sir your favor of recent date came duly to hand and contents noted. Regarding the gray horse stolen by Reynolds will say have not seen him since the day he was arrested. Do not know where he got the horse. Reynolds was arrested by Sheriff Wilson and myself on Monday night. Do not know anything about the robbery of the store, further than what I have heard. Reynolds has been in jail ever since he was arrested.

Yours truly
W. H. McClintock

Letter
to the
Prosecuting Attorney

Prosecuting Attorney
Virginia Circuit Ct.

Dear Sir

This morning received your favor relative to the case of Commonwealth vs Reynolds and others, charging them with the robbery of the store of Wells Bros. & Co. at Elm Lick, and will be examined at your office on Friday next at 10 o'clock A.M. Please have present Wells Bros. Reynolds was arrested by Sheriff Wilson and myself on Monday night and delivered to the Sheriff of Virginia Circuit Court. I have no knowledge that Reynolds had any connection with the robbery, further than what I have heard. Hope you will have present all witnesses for the Commonwealth.

You will be ordered to Virginia to the next
session

No. 5.

Character and Safety. every reasonable Friend and Lover of Peace and Friendship between the two Nations. The President will do this because he is the Friend of Peace, Justice and Humanity; and if the Cherokees will act right on their part. He has no Hesitancy in saying that the Congress will do for them whatever Duty and Honor shall require.

Certainly this is a far better Course to pursue than the opposite one, of continuing for what this Government will never comply, and, which you never can obtain by force; or if obtained would only tend to increase your difficulties. For it is time now to open your eyes to your state. If this Government were to acknowledge you as a free Sovereign and independent Power to the fullest extent, your Conditions would not be the least improved by it. You could not live in peace with your Neighbours; You would be subject to perpetual Broils and intolerable Annoyances, and would have finally to sell out your Lands and leave the Country. Surrounded as you are by a strong Population, and daily hemmed in by Settlements, your Lands would be worth nothing. Who would accept the Honor of this Government. You would be powerless to help yourselves, and would have to rely upon the Magnanimity of Congress. Ultimately you rely upon it now—if it is not done before Calamities ensue? Would it not be wise for you to agree to live Under the Laws of Texas, like your Sister and like Brave Camanches do? Settle; Settle yourselves, and in a word, live in the Country; and be to have Sacred Principles of Honesty and Virtue to Teach the Great Father of Nations will Approve and Bless.

This Language will now be duly Appreciated

Reed

and property defended to, and secured. adrive you to adopt it- by the patience of this Govern ment, shall have been ~~exhausted~~ exhausted by repeated injuries. a few more moons for the Cherokees will have to hunt on the hills and mountains which is now his pleasure to keep from the forest. Unnecessable destruction of this Government, and that Efficiency to which they have a right inevitably have to appeal will be forced to drive to say to the stern principles of vindictive justice. Your destiny is unalterable either retreation or adoption of this Council. If you listen to the voice of reason you may become prosperous and happy people, but if you follow the dictates of unfortunate passions your ruin is irretrievable. This Government does not desire to wrong the Indians, or to shed his blood, but it will not hesitate to adopt the most vigorous and decisive measures for the defence of its rights and protection of its people.

Your friend

William Wirt

Wiedeń, dnia 3 Stycznia 1939 r.

Do Pana Prezesa
Polskiego Stowarzyszenia
Lekarzy

w Warszawie

Mamy za sobą pierwszy okres naszej pracy. Pracy ciężkiej, wymagającej wiele wysiłku, ale też pracy owocnej. Pierwsze kroki nie były łatwe. Musieliśmy przełamać wiele trudności, zanim nasze Towarzystwo zaczęło normalnie funkcjonować. Dzisiaj możemy z pełnym przekonaniem stwierdzić, że nasze wysiłki nie poszły na marne. Mamy za sobą dwa lata pracy, dwa lata ciągłego wysiłku, ale też dwa lata owocnej pracy.

Pragnę tu podkreślić z całą stanowczością, że nasze Towarzystwo nie ma na celu walki z kimkolwiek. Nie jesteśmy Towarzystwem przeciwko komuś, ale Towarzystwem dla wszystkich. Naszym celem jest zrzeszenie wszystkich lekarzy polskich, bez względu na ich przynależność polityczną, wyznaniową czy narodowościową, dla wspólnej pracy na rzecz naszego stanu. Nie chcemy walczyć z nikim, ale chcemy współpracować ze wszystkimi.

Wiem, że niektórzy z naszych przeciwników uważają, że nasze Towarzystwo jest tworem politycznym. Nic bardziej błędnego. Nasze Towarzystwo jest tworem lekarzy, dla lekarzy i przez lekarzy. Jesteśmy przeciwni wszelkiej ingerencji czynników politycznych w sprawy naszego stanu. Chcemy, aby lekarz był tylko lekarzem.

To His Excellency

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Royal Council of France.

Excellent Sir,

Since the time by this letter of Credence which will be presented by General James Hamilton is accredited to your Excellency and to the Government of His Majesty the King of the French, that Gentleman, whom I have Commissioned as an additional Agent of the Republic of Texas.

The object of the appointment of this Agent is, that he act in Concert with General A. Pinckney Henderson heretofore accredited to his Majesty, to obtain the recognition of the Independence of this Republic by his Majesty's Government, and it is hoped that these two Gentlemen will be able to present such Reasons to your Excellency in addition to those which have heretofore been offered as will serve satisfactory to his Majesty in reference to this Subject.

To enable them to do this, I have the honor to request that full faith and credit may be given to all they shall say on the part of this Government

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Republic at the City of Houston this thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and of the Independence of Texas the fourth.

Mirabeau B. Lamar

81.

To the Right Honorable
Lord Viscount Palmerston
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord,

I have the honour by this letter of credence which will be presented by General Sidney Beckwith, to have the honour of addressing an additional Agent of the Republic of Texas

The object of the appointment of this Agent is, that he act in concert with General J. Pinckney Henderson, already accredited to your Lordship and to the Government of Great Britain, and endeavour, by every possible effort, to obtain the recognition of this Government, and also to form treaties of amity, commerce and navigation between the two countries, which have heretofore been offered, but until, from circumstances, no reference to this subject. It would seem to me of this importance to suggest that your Lordship would appoint a time when I may have the honour to present to you my colleague, that I may be relieved from the responsibility of this duty.

I have also the honour to enclose a copy of the Proclamation of this Government, by which you will perceive that the Congress of the Republic of Texas has been convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting the Constitution of the United States, and of the independence of Texas.

I have &c &c

Executive Department
Houston 27th June 1839.

To Dans G Burnet, A Sidney Johnson
Thomas J Rusk, J W Burton & Thomas J Mayfield Esqrs

Gentlemen

Recent events of the nature of which you are already apprized convince me of the necessity of the immediate Removal of the Cherokee Indians and the ultimate removal of all other emigrant tribes now residing in Texas, beyond her territorial limits; I have therefore appointed you Commissioners on the part of the Republic, to make the necessary arrangements for Carrying this Measure into effect.

Upon assembling at Nacogdoches or such other point as you may find more Convenient for your operations (which you are requested to do as early as practicable) you will inform yourselves of the best mode of procuring the removal of the Cherokees beyond the Red River, and take such steps as will accomplish that Object with as little delay as circumstances will admit. It is desirable that this should be done in a peaceful and friendly manner, and to render the proposition acceptable to the Indians, you are authorized to make them a fair and liberal Compensation for their improvements, Crops, and such other property as they will be unable to take with them out of the Country, the Amount of which to be ascertained by Appraisement which I have appointed for that purpose; but in rendering to make them this Compensation, you will not agree to pay them more than one fourth part of it in Cash, the residue to be paid in goods, which

it.

which it is understood the merchants of Nacogdoches and St. Augustine will advance at fair prices on the credit of the Government. Previous however to making any stipulations to this effect with the Chiefs you will have a distinct understanding with the merchants that they will receive from them in payment of goods such scrip or orders as you may issue to them and that they will supply a sufficient quantity of goods at fair prices to redeem all the scrip or orders you may thus issue

If you find that it will be acceptable to the Indians to receive the whole amount of Compensation agreed to be given them for their improvements and other property in goods, you will adopt that as the preferable mode of making payments, but if they express a decided wish to receive a part in Cash, you will stipulate to pay them one fourth of the amount in money, provided it does not exceed Twenty-five thousand dollars but in no event will you agree to pay a larger sum than $25.000 in Cash, nor will you pay them any money or issue to them any Scrip for goods until the property agreed to be paid for has been delivered to such persons, as may be appointed by the Secretary of War to receive and take charge of it. You will also have it understood that after they have received their Scrip, only a limited time (which you will designate) will be allowed for its negotiation, immediately after the expiration of which they will commence their journey of removal beyond the Red River.

In your Communications with the Indians you will endeavor to convince them by all proper arguments of the friendly disposition of this Government towards them and of its desire to make such arrangements, as will be entirely just and satisfactory to them, but will at the same time inform them, that under no circumstances can they be permitted to remain in the Country longer than will be required to make the necessary preparations for their removal. That this course has been adopted towards them, because I am satisfied that it is essential not only to the peace and prosperity of our own Citizens, but to their safety and

existence

Mirabeau B. Lamar President of the Repub-
lic of Texas

To Her most gracious Majesty The Queen of England.

I have appointed A Penkney Hender-son to reside near Your Majesty in quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Ministe Plenipo-tentiary of the Republic of Texas. His views informed touching the relative interests of the two Countries, and of sincere desire to enlarge and perpetuate the friendship and good Correspondence between us, and from a know-ledge of his fidelity, probity and good Con-duct, I have entire confidence that he will render himself acceptable to your Majesty by his constant endeavours to promote and advance the interests and happiness of both Nations. I therefore request your Majesty to receive him favourably, and to give full Credence to whatever he shall say on the part of Texas: and most of all when he shall assu-re you of our friendship and wishes for your pros-perity: and I pray God to have your Majesty in his safe and holy keeping.

Written at the City of Houston the fourte-enth day of August Anno Domini One thousand eight-hundred and thirty three

By your friend
Mirabeau B Lamar

Houston 19th Aug.t 1841.

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 14th. instant inviting me in behalf of the Citizens of Velasco, to a public dinner, affects me most sensibly. It affects me by exciting emotions of gratitude for the personal kindness which it breaths; and it inspirits me to continued effort and a more cheerful zeal in the discharge of my Official duties by the Approval which it bestows upon the leading policy of my administration and my General Character as a public functionary.

To the feeling with which you have vindicated me against the aspersion of my enemies, I cannot respond in a Spirit less decisive than your own. That I have not escaped the assaults which seem inseparable Concomitants of Office is known to all; and that the abuse so lavishly bestowed has sprung from the disappointed hopes of Ambition and avarice rather than from any evils which have flowed or are likely to accrue to the Nation, is a truth, I believe, justly generally understood and appreciated by that portion of the Community upon whose stability and Moral the prosperity and happiness of the Country will have to rest.

The action of good and estimable men is my highest happiness in private life; and the approbation of my public acts by the patriotic and the wise is the only reward that I can enjoy or desire for the painful solicitude and fatigue of Official station. When I look with these I never can complain of what lies beside. Give me the confidence of the brave the virtuous and the enlightened portion of my fellow Citizens — Let me have the confidence of those who love their Country — will be vigilant to guard her rights — and I need not

the

guilt may be defended with effect, and the Tranquility of the Nation preserved from the agitations of the lawless and vile.

So far as my own administration is concerned I feel, that I have every reason to invite rather than avoid such a scrutiny. Conscious of the rectitude of my own intentions and of my inflexible determination to pursue the course of policy which I announced in coming into office, and Confiding in the general intelligence and virtue of my fellow Citizens to sustain me in my public endeavours; I Can feel no apprehension as to the result. I Cannot bring myself to believe that the feeling which elevated me to the highest station within the gift of my Countrymen, will be less active in supporting me in energetic efforts to carry out those principles and views which have applauded abroad and approved at home. If with the aid of the good and wise, I shall succeed in placing our currency in a pure and healthful state — If I shall accomplish the great object of giving entire protection to our hentofore defenceless and suffering frontier — If I shall be able to make such a demonstration on the gulf and on our western borders as to satisfy our enemies that we are no less prepared than willing to vindicate their movements — If I shall succeed in procuring our National recognition from the enlightened powers of Europe — Extend with them Commercial treaties on equitable principles, and give to our infant Nation a name and a Character abroad, beyond what it has heretofore enjoyed, and if added to all this I shall be instrumental in laying the foundation of such a System of extended education as shall throw a lasting benefit to the Country, I shall have done all that I most ardently desired; I shall feel that I have not been a useless drone in the political hive and shall return from public life with the consolation of having rendered

Every

Sorry pledge to time will replace me in office.

Pleased with the Compliment you pay to ask my me and proud of your opinion of my administration as it has thus far progressed, I should rejoice to accept your kind invitation, if it were not incompatible with the imperious obligations that press upon me at the present time. The law requiring the removal of the offices and archives of Government from this place to the City of Austin by the first of October, as well as other important duties which devolve upon me, will not permit me to be absent from my post so soon for the short period required for a visit to Velasco. I regret this the more sincerely, not because it may be my last opportunity while in office of enjoying your hospitality, but because I lose the occasion of expressing to you, and my fellow citizens of your vicinity, more fully my views of the interesting topics embraced in your letter.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, not only your public servant, but private and devoted friend.

Stephen F. Austin

To Messrs
Wm. S. Glen
J. A. Fisher
Wm. T. Austin
John Sharpe
L. H. McNeil
Andrew Crane
H. M. Stone
Edwin Waller
J. C. Hoskins.

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a Constitutional Support. That this Allowance was necessary and proper in itself I have entertained no doubt. They were entitled to it in justice because it entered into no part of their Contract when they engaged in the Service of the Government, that any portion of their small Compensation should be expended in removing from place to place. Many of them were unable from their own Resources to meet increased expenditure and without the Allowance, the Government would have been deprived of their Services at a time when they were most required, in re-organizing and arranging the business of their respective Offices.

For the Heads of Departments no allowance for travelling expenses was made or required but such of their household furniture as was essential to their Comfort was ordered to be transported at the public expense; with the understanding that the increased expenditure to the Government, should be remunerated by those for whom it was made if Congress should disapprove the Charge; and it now remains for you, Gentlemen, to say what course is proper in reference to the matter. To the Executive it appeared both just and reasonable that the Government should not impose upon a public Officer any pecuniary burthen disconnected with the ordinary duties of his station and unknown at the time he engaged to perform them without allowing him a suitable Remuneration; and it has been a rule observed and practised by all Constitutional Governments, to allow to Officers employed on extraordinary duty an additional Compensation equal at least to the increased expenditure occasioned by that duty.

Whilst there has been much to embarrass us in the foreign & domestic Affairs since the adjournment of last Congress, there has been more to animate us in the path of duty and to stimulate us to push forward to that high destiny to which the Continued favor

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of freedom, justice and moderation will inevitably
Conduct us. The foreign relations are daily assu-
suming a more pleasing aspect, and afford at
the present moment the strongest assurances
that our national Character will ere long be reco-
gnized by the most important Governments of
the Earth. France ever foremost among
the European powers in her perception and ap-
preciation of the political rights of others, has
already virtually acknowledged our Separate
existence as a nation and will doubtless in a short
time Consummate that acknowledgment by the
Solemnities of a treaty. And there are reasons
to believe that her example will be speedily
followed by England and other Nations of Co-
mmercial distinction. With the United States
we remain upon the most amicable terms;
and are daily receiving proofs that the generous
Spirit that animated our Citizens in our behalf
in the days of peril and disaster, are no less
ardent now than when the Chivalry of the Land
first Came to battle by our sides. The political
relations of the two Governments are Conducted
in that Frank and liberal Spirit which affo-
rds the best evidence that it is sincerely the design
of both to perpetuate those kindly sentiments which
had their origin in our Common parentage, and
in the similarity of our Education, habits,
principles, and institutions.

I have to inform to the particular Note of our
differences with Mexico, and Confidently desiring to
bring them to a close, soon. Should a further recur-
to this course be necessary, I have. Nevertheless the-
ught it due to ourselves, and to the enlightened opi-
nions of the world, to show that we have no vindi-
ctive feelings to gratify but are willing to meet
her in a spirit of forbearance; and adjusting all
difficulties touching our respective rights, obtain
for a power for justice interchanges which shall
be equally beneficial to both Nations. Accordingly
an Agent was dispatched in March with Authority
to offer terms of peace and if the Overture was
accepted to enter into such arrangements as would

render

Dear Sir Thos Wood Bart Pleasant. Sir
Yesterday Richard Bacon Esq. Deputy to Capt.
Sir Edward Hungerford Knt Governor of
the Isle of Wight, Sir Thomas Worsley Knt
Lieut Governor of Portsmouth, Sir Thomas
Clarke Knt Capt of the Isle of Jersey, Sir
Robert Holmes Knt Capt of the Isle of
Guernsey, Richard Worsley Esq. Brother to
Sir Thomas Worsley Knt Governor of
Portsmouth, Richard Worsley Esq. Son to
Sir Thomas Worsley Knt Governor of
Portsmouth, Sir Thomas Worsley Knt Governor
of the Isle of Wight, Sir Edward Hungerford
Knt

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have been incurred; and, may correctly through the activity of our Privateering Officers, the recruiting service has been conducted with a success which justifies the hope that sufficient forces will be obtained this winter to enable the Commissioners early in the Spring to carry out the plan formerly stating a line of Military posts across the Frontiers of Tennessee which is considered essential to the peace and safety of our fellow citizens, and one which no efforts will be spared to accomplish as speedily as practicable.

Whilst we have every reason to be satisfied with the success of our Military operations we also join in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, much cause of Congratulation. When the Contracts for increasing the Number of Vessels, which are now in progress, shall have been completed we shall be in possession of a sufficiently adequate to all the exigencies of Maritime defence and should the present of the Secretary relative to an active prosecution of our war with vigour, his well directed efforts of the Head of his Department, united with those of Congress to the Naval Armaments, are obtaining a sufficient force, will be added to Coercive and decisive measures of reprisal on the property of those who have already aggrieved us.

It is proper and incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the necessity of increasing the pecuniary resources of the Country the diligent and indefatigable exertions of that Officer, which have enabled the Department hitherto to meet the great Expenditures, and to support the credit of the Country, under circumstances of unexampled embarrassment, are entitled to the approbation of Congress & the Nation. The Estimates of Appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, which have been submitted, are framed with a due regard to economy, and will be found to embrace only such objects as are indispensable for the support & maintenance of the Government— the increase of the Revenue, which will be necessary to pay the interest of the Debt contracted, and the redemption of the principal as it may become payable, will require the serious consideration of Congress. The subject is of such vital importance to our National Character, and involves in its decision so deeply the honor & welfare of the People, that I cannot forbear to press upon you the propriety of carefully examining the various systems of Revenue heretofore adopted by the States, and of selecting such as will be the least burthensome & most equal & certain in their operation. Internal Taxes, to a certain extent, are inseparable from the character of our Government— they are inherent in the right of self-preservation, and must be relied upon in every state of the Country as the means of meeting the national demands, in war as well as in peace. Hence it is the duty of Congress to provide such Taxes as will be most productive, and the burthen of paying them most equally distributed. Perhaps in no way can the Revenue be raised with more equality and less expense than by Taxes on the consumption. This mode of taxation seems to be the most congenial with the habits of our People, who are more accustomed to indirect than to direct taxation. Upon the best consideration I have been able to bestow upon the subject, I am satisfied that the Revenue necessary to support the Government, to pay the interest on the Debt, and to form a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the principal, may be raised in the manner I have indicated. Particular articles may be selected for specific taxation, with which it may not be thought expedient to interfere; but a tax on the consumption of the great staples of the Country, wherever produced, would be productive, and in its effects salutary. Internal Taxes, when they are deemed necessary, should be assessed with a just regard to the value of property throughout the Country, and carefully collected by officers appointed for the purpose. The system should be as light as will be consistent with the object to be effected, and the money collected should be kept in the Country, and applied to the payment of the Debt. The Land Tax, which has been sometimes resorted to in the United States, is certainly the most unequal and oppressive of all modes of taxation, and ought never to be recurred to but in cases of the most urgent necessity. Direct taxes, in time of war, are forbidden by the Constitution, except in proportion to the census, which is a consideration of much importance in relation to the new States, whose population is rapidly increasing, and which, in a few years, will be entitled to a large representation in both Houses of Congress. Taxes on exports are prohibited by the Constitution, and rightly prohibited, as they would be unjust in their operation, and must soon cease. Taxes on imports, to a moderate extent, are generally necessary, and useful in the regulation of commerce, and may be relied upon as a permanent source of revenue. Duties have also been imposed on tonnage, for the purpose of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and the improvement of harbors, and may be applied to the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. Internal duties and excises on manufactures, and on the consumption of articles produced in the Country, are deemed contrary to the genius of our Government, and have never been resorted to except in time of war. Direct taxes, and taxes on imports, and tonnage, are resorted to in time of peace, and internal duties and excises in time of war. The Constitution has wisely withheld from the Legislature the power of taxing exports, and has restricted the power of taxing imports to specific objects. Justice requires that the burthen of taxation should be limited to necessity, and that necessity should be ascertained before the burthen is imposed. The money to be raised by taxation should be no more than is sufficient for the economical administration of the Government in peace and war, for the support of the public credit, and for the payment of the public debts; and it is the duty of Congress to avoid all unnecessary taxation— to impose no burthen upon our Citizens for objects unauthorized by the Constitution— to raise money for all constitutional purposes in the mode most acceptable to the People— to keep down the Expenditures, and to exercise a sound discretion in the employment of the resources of the Country. Revenue thus collected, and thus expended, will conciliate the confidence and affections of the People toward their Government, and secure to it the respect and support of the World. Such a Revenue, derived from such sources, and expended for such objects, will be approved by the Justice and the Patriotism of the People of the United States.

Fellow Citizens, I have been called to the station which I now occupy by the voice of my Country, expressed through its Constitutional organs, and with my grateful acknowledgments for this honor, which I shall ever highly appreciate, I have endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties which have been assigned to me. I have regarded the Constitution as the chart of our political Navigation, and have

which will be sufficient to provide the best interests of the Country. The Surplus of Funds will be devoted in such a manner as the Legislature shall direct. The Surplus by which the Government should be guided in Creating it, are Expenditures of the Country, or the adjustment of the Accounts to the Receipts of the Country and to prevent Collision. Although our National debt is Comparatively small, yet the Requisitions for the ensuing year must necessarily be severe. Measures to meet Demands to support & revive the Credit; a Line of Military Posts to Maintain, & when Authority, and a general Preparation to Invade for a Settlement of Our National Grievances, all Sacrifices to National Honour. The Funds for these objects are not to be ascertained until the Duties, which may be necessary. Should be met with Chearfulness.

Should the Prospects of obtaining a Loan of five Millions of Dollars, Contracted by the Act of last Session, as Circumstances and Exigency, the Commissioners Appointed to negotiate that Loan, after obtaining an Advance of $250.000 upon the Subscribed Amount, proceeded to Europe, with a View to the original Arrangement: And on an Address, by Communication from one of them that Nothing, but the peculiarly Circumstances of the Money Market in England, Opening and the Time Agreed and Heavy Expenses attending a Delay to the Contractors, have prevented a Sale of the Bonds before this Time, and that the Bonds Lodged, which it is believed will secure to us in Case the Payment Amount, at least, for which they were issued. These Gentlemen, however, Conceive a Temporary Arrangement, Measures which Considered Temporary in their Nature, and are said to be already rapidly yielding to a Sure, Healthful and settled State in the Monetary Affairs of the Country: And we may now with Confidence, to the early Gratification of the Hopes which have been so long entertained

[illegible] the following resolutions of the House of Representatives, and Council thereon, and directed the Secretary to publish the same in the Boston Gazette, and Weekly Chronicle, and send a copy to the Selectmen of each town in this Province, that they may be laid before the respective towns at their annual meetings in March next, for their instructions to their Representatives, that a full and general representation may attend the service, as business of the greatest importance to the Province will be then before the Court.

In the House of Representatives, June 30, 1773.

Whereas his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to signify to this House, that he has received his Majesty's Commands to call a new Assembly, and that he proposes to issue his Writs for that purpose, on the first Wednesday in August next, and that he has directed, that the Council and House of Representatives, chosen for the present year, should be returned to attend his Excellency at the Council Chamber in Boston, on the said first Wednesday in August next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to proceed upon public business: And whereas the Representation of this Province is very unequal, and the Number of Representatives, chosen by the several Towns, is not sufficient to transact the Affairs of the Province with Dispatch, and it is the Opinion of this House, that the Representation of the Province ought to be increased, and that the Towns which have not been accustomed to send Representatives, ought to have the Liberty of doing it, for the future, as the Inhabitants are generally greatly increased in Number, and many of them Persons of Estate, and the Circumstances of the Province require it, that the Towns should be fully represented at the General Assembly, which will be the first that will be convened after the Recess of the Court: And it is the Opinion of this House, that the Representation of this

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Claimant, & that certain Certificate Number Eleven hundred & Ten issued to Claimant Stock in the Electric Light Company — Deposited with said Application for Certificate, and Claimant Certificate Number Eleven hundred & Ten issued to Claimant Stock in the Electric Light Company

kind of consideration will be to direct those means by which the powers conferred upon the Executive may be effectually realized and displayed. This should be done in a manner which is likely to give to the subject of genuine Gratification, the least interruption in the enjoyment of his rights. That they will under the Constitution that may be contrived, be subjected to some inconvenience is, I apprehend, almost unavoidable; But I sincerely hope that perseverance in and deep deference to frame will reconcile them to any reasonable sacrifice which may be required essential to the ends of justice. That Congress has the power to correct the Evil, I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt; but the Executive feels great diffidence in recommending any particular plan, by which it shall be done; inasmuch as he has very confidence in the ability of that body to devise one, which will be prudent and judicious, and at the same time fully adequate to the Exigency. — The importance of establishing some mode by which the power of emigration from may be diminished, and the Secretary of our Tribunals protected against the seductions of foreign gold is universally felt and acknowledged, and cannot be a matter of indifference to those who would preserve the morals of the people and the National Character uncorrupted and unsullied. That there have existed many flagrant Conspiracies, in particular sections of the Country, and which were obtained by perjury or the subornation of perjury. The hope is confidently to be entertained that giving an increased stability to our Country to a great advancing extent, in peace, which is future, all minds will be satisfied and greatly benefited. In the Congress of a foreign Republic, fraud will be Chimerical, and leaving the Conspirators of Cities Partizans to do right that might legalize their iniquities or to refuse to adopt any measures to bring them to light, would, I fear, be a hindrance to strengthen those unfounded prejudices, already too inveterate, which many people abroad entertain against our National Character.

The Executive is conscious, that in giving these opinions

opinions, he is running counter to a strong current of feeling in a portion of the Community. The subject is one exciting one which cannot be handled without touching a nerve that vibrates through the whole body politic; and it is, therefore, expected that his views will be opposed with all the energy of reason, and by what is stronger still, the passions and the interests of men. But however painful it may be to him, to differ with those in whom he has every Confidence, or to be Compelled from a sense of duty to adopt a Course which cannot fail to arouse many unkind sentiments towards him, he still feels that no Considerations of a personal nature should restrain him from a faithful discharge of those high and important obligations imposed as well by Conscience as by the Station which he occupies To be silent on a subject involving not only the deepest interests of the Country, but also its Character and Credit, would be a dereliction of duty which the nation must despise; and to speak at all, without giving the honest Convictions of his mind, would not only be a still more despicable retreat from responsibility, but would be a positive depravity which, however well Concealed to the World would not be hidden to himself. But whether his views be adopted or dissented from by the superior wisdom of Congress, whatever policy that body may think proper to adopt, the President will deem it imperative to execute without delay.

In the organization of the different departments of Government there was such an assignment of duties to Each as was no doubt most agreeable to all, but as the affairs of the Nation are intricated to Complicated & the subject, no difficulty was experienced in their distribution & there is, to whom they were confided. But as the various relations of the Country increase in numbers and complexity, these duties become more onerous and difficult, and experience has already

already shown, that those attached to the Department of State in particular, are becoming too multifarious to be performed by any one individual with entire satisfaction to himself and with that full measure of benefit which is expected to flow to the Government.

As at present organized, the State Department is charged with a great variety of objects, embracing the highest and lowest concerns of Government, and augmenting an accumulation of matter of singular diversity and incongruity. Among the duties of its Chief are given him to issue instructions to our ministers and Consuls abroad to see that those instructions are pursued — digest public treaties — Conduct our diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers — and at the same time Carry on an extensive Correspondence at home with the judges, Justices, Sheriffs and all the civil officers of the Government; sending them Commissions, forwarding instructions, and issuing writs of Elections. We have also to affix the great Seal of the Republic with appropriate Certificates, to all public documents to which such authentication belongs — Make out and furnish estimates of the expenses and appropriations required for the Civil list — Examine and pass upon all new inventions for which patents are claimed — grant pardons — take bonds — receive Elections returns — issue proclamations and — make out pardons. Besides he is required to superintend the printing and distribution of the Laws and Journals — Keep Books, Various Contracts — pass upon accounts of Various descriptions — Furnish fire wood for Congress — take Care of the Capitol and Presidents House, take and dispose to the different Departments. Indeed his duties embrace almost the whole circle of our foreign and Domestic policy, not directly pertaining to the Military, Naval, and financial operations of the Country.

When we reflect upon these multifarious and widely extended duties, we are forcibly impressed with the impossibility of their being performed

advantageously

Even a delay in the appointment of justices of the Peace or a county Judge, may retard or defeat the transaction of some matter of great importance to private rights and essential to the ends of public justice. Yet if the Secretary of State were deeply engaged with the most important Concern of investigating, and discussing some delicate questions of foreign Policy, involving our National rights and dignity, it is hardly to be supposed that he would abandon it even temporarily for the transaction of duties of Comparatively so much less Consequence. But by the organization of a new department and assigning the appropriate duties of the State Department to a new head, every operation of the Government would be made to move in its proper sphere, and the most ample security would be afforded, that the management of all its relations, foreign and domestic, would be attended with punctuality, efficacy and a due regard to the interests of the Country.

I have therefore no hesitancy in recommending to Congress the organization of a New Department of Government, to be called the "Home Department", to which shall be assigned the superintendance of all the duties which may be considered as appropriate to the State Department, together with the management of other important objects to which I beg leave to direct the attention of Congress. In the progress of the affairs of a young and interesting nation, like this, where most of the Elements of its future prosperity and greatness are yet lying in the germ, how matters deeply interwoven with its welfare will be continually arising to demand the fostering care and protection of its Government. Having cast the prevailing topography of the Country, connected with its extraordinary capabilities of producing in the greatest abundance the richest staples of the world, where the necessity of devising and establishing such a system of inter

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improvement, as with nations by artificial means the only wants which a bountiful nature has left us and that one so essential to the prosperity of the people, and to a full development of the nation, will spontaneously be established, there can exist no doubt. To carry out such a system with advantage to the Country would require the Constant reflection and supervision of one whose intelligence and practical experience would enable him, by Comprehending it in all its details to bring it successfully into operation. It is evident that this could not be accomplished by the State Department with its present extended and accumulating business; and it would be equally inappropriate, and more unsuccessful to assign it to either of the Other Departments of the Government. It would seem therefore to be peculiarly appropriate to a domestic Department of this kind, that there should, at the proper period be a Bureau attached, the functions of which would be to systematize and give directions to all works of public improvement - to devise plans for their execution, make estimates of their expenses and in its official Reports to suggest such alterations and Amendments from time to time in the laws relating to them as experience would dictate to be necessary.

But among the various subjects which have suggested to me the propriety and necessity of organizing this additional Department none have been presented, with as much force as that which relates to the establishment of a Bureau attached to it for the Regulation and direction of a system of Education suited to the Condition and policy of the Country. Congress at its last session in accordance with a wise liberal and enlightened policy, made large appropriations of land for the endowments of Colleges, Academies, and primary schools. Such appropriations though liberal will secure the utmost care in their Management and application to make them equal to the accomplishment

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the required ends which is to be achieved, in their present condition they can be expended only on the foundations of a ground, which, by judicious preservation and well directed efforts of Observation, may be strengthened and ultimately made it shall be amply sufficient for all the purposes intended, but continual decay is manifested, or may be prittered away in unskilled experiments, or misallowed ego in the mismanagement of pecuniary trusts, which can conduct in no permanent good to the Country. Hie therefore may Misinterpretation that if no other advantages have accrued to H. Establishment [illegible] in Bureau of Education, than such as would result from a judicious management of its funds, that advantage alone would be sufficient to justify the expenses required for the support of such a Bureau.

But there are objects which will claim the attention of the Head of this Department in the management of the School funds, other than their mere preservation and augmentation. They are the judicious and effective application of those funds, to the purposes intended under the guidance of such enlarged and practical legislation, as Congress in its wisdom may deem and adopt upon the subject. It would certainly be insulting to the understanding of this Congress, were I to adduce one argument in favor of the great importance of Education in a Republican Government, for we have all been taught from our childhood, to know that "intelligence is the great liberty". And how necessary that knowledge becomes in the diffusion of that liberty to attend to the general diffusion of that intelligence [illegible] by making enactments for the effect, and also by giving direction to those enactments, so as to secure the most beneficial results. To speak of an Association for the creation and support of a University is one thing, but to require another to attend to the disbursement of an appropriation, and to see that the blessings to be conferred shall be gratefully

dignitaries, and the encroachments of the Government on the liberties of the citizen. Shall the Legislature be called upon to attend to the discussion of Bicameral, when it is to attend to the political differences of the Country, & Professional questions are made and left in the hands of irresponsible persons with whom we have no right to interfere in the mode of selecting them, or to the extent to be prescribed. The same reasons which make the office of Judge legislate legislation, make it advisable for the Judges to be consulted. And shall the Government be bound legislate and active in cases in which it is to attend to the consideration of Petitions & Memorials? Shall the Executive & Cabinet Ministers be called upon to attend Congress, & Legislatures, & Conventions, & Town meetings, & Caucuses, & Primary meetings, & Conventions of Political parties, & Societies, & Associations, & Boards of Trade, & Chambers of Commerce, & Boards of Education, & Common Councils, & Boards of Aldermen, & Boards of Supervisors, & Boards of Assessors, & Boards of Health, & Boards of Police, & Boards of Excise, & Boards of Water Commissioners, & Boards of Fire Commissioners, & Boards of Park Commissioners, & Boards of Public Charities, & Boards of Prison Inspectors, & Boards of Emigration, & Boards of Immigration, & Boards of Quarantine, & Boards of Pilots, & Boards of Wardens, & Boards of Harbor Masters, & Boards of Health Officers, & Boards of Inspectors of Customs, & Boards of Appraisers of Merchandise, & Boards of Naval Officers, & Boards of Surveyors of the Customs, & Boards of Collectors of the Customs, & Boards of Treasurers of the United States, & Boards of Postmasters General, & Boards of Postmasters, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States of America, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States of America and of the World, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States of America and of the World and of the Universe, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States of America and of the World and of the Universe and of the Infinite, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States of America and of the World and of the Universe and of the Infinite and of the Eternal, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States of America and of the World and of the Universe and of the Infinite and of the Eternal and of the Absolute, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States of America and of the World and of the Universe and of the Infinite and of the Eternal and of the Absolute and of the Unconditioned, & Boards of Postmasters of the United States of America and of the World and of the Universe and of the 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the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit and of the Virgin Mary and of the Apostles and of the Evangelists and of the Prophets and of the Martyrs and of the Confessors and of the Virgins and of the Saints and of the Angels and of the Archangels and of the Seraphim and of the Cherubim and of the Thrones and of the Dominions and of the Principalities and of the Powers and of the Virtues

nor is entitled the Moral and Political Character of a People. This Power we term Genius, Sagacity, and Invention, which is always found to prevail in Proportion as Barbarism recedes, and Knowledge and Civilization advance, and is peculiarly the Province of Philosophy to trace and ascertain. Discoveries have been made in the Mechanic and Scientific Line, but their Effects of Utility to give Rise to Improvements in other Productions. Of this the Discovery of Printing affords a striking Instance, and the Mariner's Compass in Navigation; but the Application of Gunpowder and Contemporary Writings will show, that the Greeks and Romans were perfectly acquainted with it, and Science and Literature had attained to the highest Perfection. The Invention of Letters is obvious. It resulted from the Necessity of Communication between Individuals, and Nations, and Ages. The Constitution of Governments, and Regulations of Society, are the Effects of Wisdom and Foresight. Men are naturally Gregarious, and Society is necessary to their Existence, Happiness, and Protection. Hence arise Connexions and Relations. Mankind are naturally Imitative, and Example is the Source of Improvement. Hence Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, Commerce, and Navigation. Hence Laws, Customs, Manners, Religion, Government, and Policy. Hence Peace and War. Hence Literature, Poetry, Eloquence, and History. Hence Ethics, Politics, Jurisprudence, Theology, and Metaphysics. Hence Agriculture, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Music, and Dancing. Hence Astronomy, Geography, Chronology, Natural History, Chemistry, Medicine, Anatomy, Surgery, Mathematics, Mechanics, Optics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pyrotechnics, Navigation, Gunnery, Fortification, Military Tactics, Naval Tactics, Agriculture, Gardening, Brewing, Baking, Distilling, Tanning, Dyeing, Metallurgy, Glass-making, Pottery, Sculpture, Printing, Engraving, Book-binding, Writing, Drawing, Painting, Perspective, Book-keeping, Short-hand, Decyphering, Weaving, Spinning, Clothing, Cookery, Modelling, Statuary, Carving, Gilding, Enamelling, Watch-making, Clock-making, Turning, Inlaying, Mosaic Work, Cabinet Work, Musical Instrument Making, Seal Cutting, Die Sinking, Coining, Embossing, Working in Bronze, Iron, Steel, Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platina, Precious Stones, Jewellery, Enamelling, Miniature Painting, Painting on Glass, Enamel, Porcelain, Earthenware, Crystal, Horn, Ivory, Bone, Tortoise Shell, Mother of Pearl, Wood, Stone, Marble, Alabaster, Granite, Porphyry, Lapis Lazuli, Agate, Cornelian, Jasper, Bloodstone, Onyx, Sardonyx, Amethyst, Topaz, Emerald, Ruby, Sapphire, Diamond, Pearl, Coral, Amber, Jet, Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Satinwood, Walnut, Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech, Yew, Box, Lime, Sycamore, Maple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apple, Peach, Orange, Lemon, Fig, Vine, Olive, Date, Cocoa, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Maize, Millet, Potatoe, Turnip, Cabbage, Asparagus, Artichoke, Cucumber, Melon, Gourd, Pumpkin, Pea, Bean, Lentil, Kidney Bean, Hop, Flax, Hemp, Cotton, Wool, Silk, Feathers, Fur, Leather, Parchment, Paper, Ink, Colours, Varnish, Gum, Resin, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Oil, Wax, Soap, Candles, Lamps, Glass, Mirrors, Telescopes, Microscopes, Spectacles, Barometers, Thermometers, Hygrometers, Pyrometers, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Steam Engines, Gas Lights, Balloons, Diving Bells, Life Boats, Rockets, Fire Works, Fire Arms, Swords, Spears, Bows and Arrows, Slings, Shields, Armour, Gunpowder, Cannon, Mortars, Bombs, Shells, Grenades, Carronades, Howitzers, Mines, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Charcoal, Ships, Boats, Rafts, Canoes, Oars, Sails, Rudders, Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Pulleys, Capstans, Windlasses, Cranes, Levers, Wedges, Screws, Inclined Planes, Wheels, Axles, Pendulums, Springs, Weights, Scales, Steelyards, Balances, Compasses, Rules, Squares, Quadrants, Sextants, Theodolites, Chains, Globes, Maps, Charts, Plans, Elevations, Sections, Perspectives, Models, Machines, Engines, Mills, Pumps, Locks, Keys, Bolts, Bars, Hinges, Nails, Screws, Rivets, Solder, Files, Hammers, Anvils, Vices, Tongs, Pincers, Saws, Chisels, Planes, Gimlets, Augers, Lathes, Bellows, Forges, Furnaces, Crucibles, Moulds, Blow Pipes, Ovens, Kilns, Retorts, Alembics, Stills, Worms, Refrigerators, Condensers, Receivers, Gasometers, Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Tubes, Cisterns, Reservoirs, Aqueducts, Bridges, Roads, Canals, Docks, Harbours, Piers, Moles, Breakwaters, Lighthouses, Beacons, Buoys, Signals, Flags, Colours, Standards, Ensigns, Pennants, Guidons, Banners, Trumpets, Drums, Fifes, Bugles, Horns, Clarionets, Hautboys, Bassoons, Flutes, Flageolets, Pipes, Tabors, Tambourines, Cymbals, Triangles, Harps, Lyres, Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Pianofortes, Organs, Bells, Clocks, Watches, Dials, Hands, Faces, Cases, Chains, Keys, Seals, Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Brooches, Pins, Buckles, Buttons, Clasps, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Pocket Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Walking Sticks, Canes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Muffs, Tippets, Boas, Gloves, Shoes, Boots, Slippers, Sandals, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Hoods, Veils, Shawls, Cloaks, Coats, Jackets, Waistcoats, Breeches, Trowsers, Pantaloons, Drawers, Stockings, Garters, Braces, Shirts, Cravats, Neckcloths, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Gowns, Petticoats, Stays, Corsets, Shifts, Chemises, Night Caps, Night Dresses, Dressing Gowns, Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Bedsteads, Curtains, Tents, Pavilions, Marquees, Awnings, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Hearth Rugs, Oil Cloth, Floor Cloth, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Doyleys, Window Curtains, Blinds, Screens, Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Ottomans, Stools, Benches, Tables, Desks, Writing Tables, Dressing Tables, Work Tables, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Bookcases, Cabinets, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Commodes, Night Tables, Washing Stands, Candlesticks, Lamps, Chandeliers, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Coal Scuttles, Coal Boxes, Ash Pans, Grates, Stoves, Ranges, Kettles, Saucepans, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Toasting Forks, Dripping Pans, Roasting Jacks, Spits, Meat Screens, Trivets, Coolers, Pails, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Milk Pans, Cream Pots, Milk Jugs, Butter Dishes, Cheese Toasters, Cheese Scoops, Cheese Graters, Cheese Presses, Cheese Moulds, Cheese Vats, Cheese Rooms, Dairies, Cow Houses, Cow Sheds, Cow Yards, Stables, Horses, Mules, Asses, Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Goats, Kids, Pigs, Boars, Sows, Hogs, Piglets, Dogs, Bitches, Puppies, Cats, Kittens, Rabbits, Hares, Guinea Pigs, Squirrels, Monkeys, Parrots, Paroquets, Cockatoos, Macaws, Canaries, Linnets, Goldfinches, Bullfinches, Thrushes, Blackbirds, Larks, Nightingales, Robins, Wrens, Sparrows, Starlings, Jackdaws, Magpies, Rooks, Crows, Ravens, Jays, Pheasants, Partridges, Grouse, Quails, Peacocks, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Drakes, Swans, Cygnets, Pelicans, Flamingoes, Herons, Storks, Cranes, Curlews, Woodcocks, Snipes, Plovers, Lapwings, Pewits, Gulls, Terns, Petrels, Albatrosses, Penguins, Auks, Puffins, Divers, Cormorants, Gannets, Eagles, Hawks, Falcons, Kites, Buzzards, Vultures, Owls, Kingfishers, Swallows, Martins, Swifts, Woodpeckers, Cuckoos, Nightjars, Bees, Wasps, Hornets, Flies, Gnats, Midges, Moths, Butterflies, Beetles, Grasshoppers, Crickets, Locusts, Caterpillars, Worms, Leeches, Snails, Slugs, Lizards, Newts, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Vipers, Adders, Rattlesnakes, Boas, Pythons, Crocodiles, Alligators, Tortoises, Turtles, Fishes, Sharks, Dolphins, Porpoises, Whales, Seals, Walruses, Lobsters, Crabs, Prawns, Shrimps, Oysters, Cockles, Mussels, Scallops, Periwinkles, Limpets, Whelks, Cuttlefish, Squids, Polypes, Sponges, Corals, Sea Anemones, Star Fishes, Sea Urchins, Sea Cucumbers, Sea Weeds, Mosses, Lichens, Ferns, Rushes, Reeds, Grasses, Corn, Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, Bulbs, Tubers, Fruits, Berries, Nuts, Seeds, Leaves, Buds, Blossoms, Stalks, Stems, Branches, Boughs, Trunks, Bark, Timber, Fuel, Peat, Coal, Turf, Soil, Manure, Compost, Mould, Clay, Sand, Gravel, Pebbles, Rocks, Mountains, Hills, Valleys, Caverns, Springs, Rivers, Streams, Lakes, Ponds, Wells, Seas, Oceans, Islands, Continents, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Promontories, Capes, Bays, Gulfs, Straits, Channels, Coasts, Shores, Beaches, Cliffs, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Quicksands, Whirlpools, Currents, Tides, Waves, Breakers, Surf, Foam, Spray, Mists, Fogs, Clouds, Rain, Hail, Snow, Sleet, Frost, Ice, Icebergs, Dew, Vapour, Steam, Evaporation, Condensation, Distillation, Rainbows, Meteors, Shooting Stars, Comets, Eclipses, Solstices, Equinoxes, Zodiac, Ecliptic, Equator, Tropics, Polar Circles, Meridians, Parallels, Latitude, Longitude, Poles, Axis, Diameter, Circumference, Radius, Centre, Hemispheres, Climates, Zones, Atmosphere, Gravitation, Attraction, Repulsion, Centrifugal Force, Centripetal Force, Motion, Rest, Velocity, Momentum, Inertia, Friction, Resistance, Impulse, Reflection, Refraction, Light, Shade, Shadow, Colour, Transparency, Opacity, Reflection, Refraction, Dispersion, Prismatic Colours, Primary Colours, Secondary Colours, Complementary Colours, Harmony of Colours, Discord of Colours, Keeping, Perspective, Proportion, Symmetry, Beauty, Deformity, Sublimity, Grandeur, Magnificence, Elegance, Simplicity, Ornament, Decoration, Taste, Fashion, Manners, Customs, Habits, Dress, Amusements, Games, Sports, Exercises, Gymnastics, Dancing, Fencing, Riding, Driving, Sailing, Rowing, Swimming, Skating, Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Coursing, Racing, Wrestling, Boxing, Cricket, Golf, Quoits, Bowls, Skittles, Billiards, Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Cards, Dominoes, Conjuring, Tricks, Puzzles, Riddles, Charades, Rebuses, Enigmas, Conundrums, Anagrams, Acrostics, Mottoes, Devices, Emblems, Hieroglyphics, Allegories, Fables, Parables, Apologues, Apologies, Excuses, Pretences, Subterfuges, Evasions, Prevarications, Equivocations, Ambiguities, Quibbles, Puns, Jokes, Witticisms, Repartees, Sarcasms, Irony, Satire, Ridicule, Burlesque, Caricature, Humour, Wit, Pleasantry, Raillery, Badinage, Persiflage, Gaiety, Mirth, Laughter, Smiles, Grins, Sneers, Scoffs, Jeers, Gibes, Flouts, Taunts, Reproaches, Upbraidings, Objurgations, Scolding, Railing, Abuse, Vituperation, Invectives, Execrations, Curses, Imprecations, Oaths, Swearing, Blasphemy, Profaneness, Impiety, Irreligion, Atheism, Deism, Scepticism, Infidelity, Heresy, Schism, Dissent, Nonconformity, Methodism, Quakerism, Socinianism, Arianism, Unitarianism, Presbyterianism, Independency, Anabaptism, Popery, Catholicism, Protestantism, Episcopacy, Church of England, Church Government, Church Discipline, Church Ceremonies, Church Service, Church Music, Church Bells, Church Clocks, Church Dials, Church Hands, Church Faces, Church Cases, Church Chains, Church Keys, Church Seals, Church Rings, Church Necklaces, Church Bracelets, Church Ear Rings, Church Brooches, Church Pins, Church Buckles, Church Buttons, Church Clasps, Church Snuff Boxes, Church Tobacco Boxes, Church Pocket Books, Church Memorandum Books, Church Pocket Knives, Church Razors, Church Scissors, Church Combs, Church Brushes, Church Mirrors, Church Spectacles, Church Opera Glasses, Church Walking Sticks, Church Canes, Church Umbrellas, Church Parasols, Church Fans, Church Muffs, Church Tippets, Church Boas, Church Gloves, Church Shoes, Church Boots, Church 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Church Sofas, Church Couches, Church Ottomans, Church Stools, Church Benches, Church Tables, Church Desks, Church Writing Tables, Church Dressing Tables, Church Work Tables, Church Sideboards, Church Chiffoniers, Church Bookcases, Church Cabinets, Church Wardrobes, Church Chests of Drawers, Church Commodes, Church Night Tables, Church Washing Stands, Church Candlesticks, Church Lamps, Church Chandeliers, Church Fenders, Church Fire Irons, Church Fire Shovels, Church Tongs, Church Pokers, Church Coal Scuttles, Church Coal Boxes, Church Ash Pans, Church Grates, Church Stoves, Church Ranges, Church Kettles, Church Saucepans, Church Frying Pans, Church Gridirons, Church Toasting Forks, Church Dripping Pans, Church Roasting Jacks, Church Spits, Church Meat Screens, Church Trivets, Church Coolers, Church Pails, Church Buckets, Church Tubs, Church Churns, Church Milk Pans, Church Cream Pots, Church Milk Jugs, Church Butter Dishes, Church Cheese Toasters, Church Cheese Scoops, Church Cheese Graters, Church Cheese Presses, Church Cheese Moulds, Church Cheese Vats, Church Cheese Rooms, Church Dairies, Church Cow Houses, Church Cow Sheds, Church Cow Yards, Church Stables, Church Horses, Church Mules, Church Asses, Church Oxen, Church Bulls, Church Cows, Church Calves, Church Sheep, Church Lambs, Church Goats, Church Kids, Church Pigs, Church Boars, Church Sows, Church Hogs, Church Piglets, Church Dogs, Church Bitches, Church Puppies, Church Cats, Church Kittens, Church Rabbits, Church Hares, Church Guinea Pigs, Church Squirrels, Church Monkeys, Church Parrots, Church Paroquets, Church Cockatoos, Church Macaws, Church Canaries, Church Linnets, Church Goldfinches, Church Bullfinches, Church Thrushes, Church Blackbirds, Church Larks, Church Nightingales, Church Robins, Church Wrens, Church Sparrows, Church Starlings, Church Jackdaws, Church Magpies, Church Rooks, Church Crows, Church Ravens, Church Jays, Church Pheasants, Church Partridges, Church Grouse, Church Quails, Church Peacocks, Church Turkeys, Church Geese, Church Ducks, Church Drakes, Church Swans, Church Cygnets, Church Pelicans, Church Flamingoes, Church Herons, Church Storks, Church Cranes, Church Curlews, Church Woodcocks, Church Snipes, Church Plovers, Church Lapwings, Church Pewits, Church Gulls, Church Terns, Church Petrels, Church Albatrosses, Church Penguins, Church Auks, Church Puffins, Church Divers, Church Cormorants, Church Gannets, Church Eagles, Church Hawks, Church Falcons, Church Kites, Church Buzzards, Church Vultures, Church Owls, Church Kingfishers, Church Swallows, Church Martins, Church Swifts, Church Woodpeckers, Church Cuckoos, Church Nightjars, Church Bees, Church Wasps, Church Hornets, Church Flies, Church Gnats, Church Midges, Church Moths, Church Butterflies, Church Beetles, Church Grasshoppers, Church Crickets, Church Locusts, Church Caterpillars, Church Worms, Church Leeches, Church Snails, Church Slugs, Church Lizards, Church Newts, Church Frogs, Church Toads, Church Snakes, Church Vipers, Church Adders, Church Rattlesnakes, Church Boas, Church Pythons, Church Crocodiles, Church Alligators, Church Tortoises, Church Turtles, Church Fishes, Church Sharks, Church Dolphins, Church Porpoises, Church Whales, Church Seals, Church Walruses, Church Lobsters, Church Crabs, Church Prawns, Church Shrimps, Church Oysters, Church Cockles, Church Mussels, Church Scallops, Church Periwinkles, Church Limpets, Church Whelks, Church Cuttlefish, Church Squids, Church Polypes, Church Sponges, Church Corals, Church Sea Anemones, Church Star Fishes, Church Sea Urchins, Church Sea Cucumbers, Church Sea Weeds, Church Mosses, Church Lichens, Church Ferns, Church Rushes, Church Reeds, Church Grasses, Church Corn, Church Trees, Church Shrubs, Church Flowers, Church Herbs, Church Roots, Church Bulbs, Church Tubers, Church Fruits, Church Berries, Church Nuts, Church Seeds, Church Leaves, Church Buds, Church Blossoms, Church Stalks, Church Stems, Church Branches, Church Boughs, Church Trunks, Church Bark, Church Timber, Church Fuel, Church Peat, Church Coal, Church Turf, Church Soil, Church Manure, Church Compost, Church Mould, Church Clay, Church Sand, Church Gravel, Church Pebbles, Church Rocks, Church Mountains, Church Hills, Church Valleys, Church Caverns, Church Springs, Church Rivers, Church Streams, Church Lakes, Church Ponds, Church Wells, Church Seas, Church Oceans, Church Islands, Church Continents, Church Peninsulas, Church Isthmuses, Church Promontories, Church Capes, Church Bays, Church Gulfs, Church Straits, Church Channels, Church Coasts, Church Shores, Church Beaches, Church Cliffs, Church Rocks, Church Sands, Church Shoals, Church Quicksands, Church Whirlpools, Church Currents, Church Tides, Church Waves, Church Breakers, Church Surf, Church Foam, Church Spray, Church Mists, Church Fogs, Church Clouds, Church Rain, Church Hail, Church Snow, Church Sleet, Church Frost, Church Ice, Church Icebergs, Church Dew, Church Vapour, Church Steam, Church Evaporation, Church Condensation, Church Distillation, Church Rainbows, Church Meteors, Church Shooting Stars, Church Comets, Church Eclipses, Church Solstices, Church Equinoxes, Church Zodiac, Church Ecliptic, Church Equator, Church Tropics, Church Polar Circles, Church Meridians, Church Parallels, Church Latitude, Church Longitude, Church Poles, Church Axis, Church Diameter, Church Circumference, Church Radius, Church Centre, Church Hemispheres, Church Climates, Church Zones, Church Atmosphere, Church Gravitation, Church Attraction, Church Repulsion, Church Centrifugal Force, Church Centripetal Force, Church Motion, Church Rest, Church Velocity, Church Momentum, Church Inertia, Church Friction, Church Resistance, Church Impulse, Church Reflection, Church Refraction, Church Light, Church Shade, Church Shadow, Church Colour, Church Transparency, Church Opacity, Church Reflection, Church Refraction, Church Dispersion, Church Prismatic Colours, Church Primary Colours, Church Secondary Colours, Church Complementary Colours, Church Harmony of Colours, Church Discord of Colours, Church Keeping, Church Perspective, Church Proportion, Church Symmetry, Church Beauty, Church Deformity, Church Sublimity, Church Grandeur, Church Magnificence, Church Elegance, Church Simplicity, Church Ornament, Church Decoration, Church Taste, Church Fashion, Church Manners, Church Customs, Church Habits, Church Dress, Church Amusements, Church Games, Church Sports, Church Exercises, Church Gymnastics, Church Dancing, Church Fencing, Church Riding, Church Driving, Church Sailing, Church Rowing, Church Swimming, Church Skating, Church Hunting, Church Shooting, Church Fishing, Church Coursing, Church Racing, Church Wrestling, Church Boxing, Church Cricket, Church Golf, Church Quoits, Church Bowls, Church Skittles, Church Billiards, Church Chess, Church Draughts, Church Backgammon, Church Dice, Church Cards, Church Dominoes, Church Conjuring, Church Tricks, Church Puzzles, Church Riddles, Church Charades, Church Rebuses, Church Enigmas, Church Conundrums, Church Anagrams, Church Acrostics, Church Mottoes, Church Devices, Church Emblems, Church Hieroglyphics, Church Allegories, Church Fables, Church Parables, Church Apologues, Church Apologies, Church Excuses, Church Pretences, Church Subterfuges, Church Evasions, Church Prevarications, Church Equivocations, Church Ambiguities, Church Quibbles, Church Puns, Church Jokes, Church Witticisms, Church Repartees, Church Sarcasms, Church Irony, Church Satire, Church Ridicule, Church Burlesque, Church Caricature, Church Humour, Church Wit, Church Pleasantry, Church Raillery, Church Badinage, Church Persiflage, Church Gaiety, Church Mirth, Church Laughter, Church Smiles, Church Grins, Church Sneers, Church Scoffs, Church Jeers, Church Gibes, Church Flouts, Church Taunts, Church Reproaches, Church Upbraidings, Church Objurgations, Church Scolding, Church Railing, Church Abuse, Church Vituperation, Church Invectives, Church Execrations, Church Curses, Church Imprecations, Church Oaths, Church Swearing, Church Blasphemy, Church Profaneness, Church Impiety, Church Irreligion, Church Atheism, Church Deism, Church Scepticism, Church Infidelity, Church Heresy, Church Schism, Church Dissent, Church Nonconformity, Church Methodism, Church Quakerism, Church Socinianism, Church Arianism, Church Unitarianism, Church Presbyterianism, Church Independency, Church Anabaptism, Church Popery, Church Catholicism, Church Protestantism, Church Episcopacy, Church of England, Church Government, Church Discipline, Church Ceremonies, Church Service, Church Music, Church Bells, Church Clocks, Church Dials, Church Hands, Church Faces, Church Cases, Church Chains, Church Keys, Church Seals, Church Rings, Church Necklaces, Church Bracelets, Church Ear Rings, Church Brooches, Church Pins, Church Buckles, Church Buttons, Church Clasps, Church Snuff Boxes, Church Tobacco Boxes, Church Pocket Books, Church Memorandum Books, Church Pocket Knives, Church Razors, Church Scissors, Church Combs, Church Brushes, Church Mirrors, Church Spectacles, Church Opera Glasses, Church Walking Sticks, Church Canes, Church Umbrellas, Church Parasols, Church Fans, Church Muffs, Church Tippets, Church Boas, Church Gloves, Church Shoes, Church Boots, Church Slippers, Church Sandals, Church Hats, Church Caps, Church Bonnets, Church Hoods, Church Veils, Church Shawls, Church Cloaks, Church Coats, Church Jackets, Church Waistcoats, Church Breeches, Church Trowsers, Church Pantaloons, Church Drawers, Church Stockings, Church Garters, Church Braces, Church Shirts, Church Cravats, Church Neckcloths, Church Handkerchiefs, Church Aprons, Church Gowns, Church Petticoats, Church Stays, Church Corsets, Church Shifts, Church Chemises, Church Night Caps, Church Night Dresses, Church Dressing Gowns, Church Sheets, Church Blankets, Church Counterpanes, Church Quilts, Church Mattresses, Church Bolsters, Church Pillows, Church Bedsteads, Church Curtains, Church Tents, Church Pavilions, Church Marquees, Church Awnings, Church Carpets, Church Rugs, Church Mats, Church Hearth Rugs, Church Oil Cloth, Church Floor Cloth, Church Table Cloths, Church Napkins, Church Towels, Church Doyleys, Church Window Curtains, Church Blinds, Church Screens, Church Chairs, Church Sofas, Church Couches, Church Ottomans, Church Stools, Church Benches, Church Tables, Church Desks, Church Writing Tables, Church Dressing Tables, Church Work Tables, Church Sideboards, Church Chiffoniers, Church Bookcases, Church Cabinets, Church Wardrobes, Church Chests of Drawers, Church Commodes, Church Night Tables, Church Washing Stands, Church Candlesticks, Church Lamps, Church Chandeliers, Church Fenders, Church Fire Irons, Church Fire Shovels, Church Tongs, Church Pokers, Church Coal Scuttles, Church Coal Boxes, Church Ash Pans, Church Grates, Church Stoves, Church Ranges, Church Kettles, Church Saucepans, Church Frying Pans, Church Gridirons, Church Toasting Forks, Church Dripping Pans, Church Roasting Jacks, Church Spits, Church Meat Screens, Church Trivets, Church Coolers, Church Pails, Church Buckets, Church Tubs, Church Churns, Church Milk Pans, Church Cream Pots, Church Milk Jugs, Church Butter Dishes, Church Cheese Toasters, Church Cheese Scoops, Church Cheese Graters, Church Cheese Presses, Church Cheese Moulds, Church Cheese Vats, Church Cheese Rooms, Church Dairies, Church Cow Houses, Church Cow Sheds, Church Cow Yards, Church Stables, Church Horses, Church Mules, Church Asses, Church Oxen, Church Bulls, Church Cows, Church Calves, Church Sheep, Church Lambs, Church Goats, Church Kids, Church Pigs, Church Boars, Church Sows, Church Hogs, Church Piglets, Church Dogs, Church Bitches, Church Puppies, Church Cats, Church Kittens, Church Rabbits, Church Hares, Church Guinea Pigs, Church Squirrels, Church Monkeys, Church Parrots, Church Paroquets, Church Cockatoos, Church Macaws, Church Canaries, Church Linnets, Church Goldfinches, Church Bullfinches, Church Thrushes, Church Blackbirds, Church Larks, Church Nightingales, Church Robins, Church Wrens, Church Sparrows, Church Starlings, Church Jackdaws, Church Magpies, Church Rooks, Church Crows, Church Ravens, Church Jays, Church Pheasants, Church Partridges, Church Grouse, Church Quails, Church Peacocks, Church Turkeys, Church Geese, Church Ducks, Church Drakes, Church Swans, Church Cygnets, Church Pelicans, Church Flamingoes, Church Herons, Church Storks, Church Cranes, Church Curlews, Church Woodcocks, Church Snipes, Church Plovers, Church Lapwings, Church Pewits, Church Gulls, Church Terns, Church Petrels, Church Albatrosses, Church Penguins, Church Auks, Church Puffins, Church Divers, Church Cormorants, Church Gannets, Church Eagles, Church Hawks, Church Falcons, Church Kites, Church Buzzards, Church Vultures, Church Owls, Church Kingfishers, Church Swallows, Church Martins, Church Swifts, Church Woodpeckers, Church Cuckoos, Church Nightjars, Church Bees, Church Wasps, Church Hornets, Church Flies, Church Gnats, Church Midges, Church Moths, Church Butterflies, Church Beetles, Church Grasshoppers, Church Crickets, Church Locusts, Church Caterpillars, Church Worms, Church Leeches, Church Snails, Church Slugs, Church Lizards, Church Newts, Church Frogs, Church Toads, Church Snakes, Church Vipers, Church Adders, Church Rattlesnakes, Church Boas, Church Pythons, Church Crocodiles, Church Alligators, Church Tortoises, Church Turtles, Church Fishes, Church Sharks, Church Dolphins, Church Porpoises, Church Whales, Church Seals, Church Walruses, Church Lobsters, Church Crabs, Church Prawns, Church Shrimps, Church Oysters, Church Cockles, Church Mussels, Church Scallops, Church Periwinkles, Church Limpets, Church Whelks, Church Cuttlefish, Church Squids, Church Polypes, Church Sponges, Church Corals, Church Sea Anemones, Church Star Fishes, Church Sea Urchins, Church Sea Cucumbers, Church Sea Weeds, Church Mosses, Church Lichens, Church Ferns, Church Rushes, Church Reeds, Church Grasses, Church Corn, Church Trees, Church Shrubs, Church Flowers, Church Herbs, Church Roots, Church Bulbs, Church Tubers, Church Fruits, Church Berries, Church Nuts, Church Seeds, Church Leaves, Church Buds, Church Blossoms, Church Stalks, Church Stems, Church Branches, Church Boughs, Church Trunks, Church Bark, Church Timber, Church Fuel, Church Peat, Church Coal, Church Turf, Church Soil, Church Manure, Church Compost, Church Mould, Church Clay, Church Sand, Church Gravel, Church Pebbles, Church Rocks, Church Mountains, Church Hills, Church Valleys, Church Caverns, Church Springs, Church Rivers, Church Streams, Church Lakes, Church Ponds, Church Wells, Church Seas, Church Oceans, Church Islands, Church Continents, Church Peninsulas, Church Isthmuses, Church Promontories, Church Capes, Church Bays, Church Gulfs, Church Straits, Church Channels, Church Coasts, Church Shores, Church Beaches, Church Cliffs, Church Rocks, Church Sands, Church Shoals, Church Quicksands, Church Whirlpools, Church Currents, Church Tides, Church Waves, Church Breakers, Church Surf, Church Foam, Church Spray, Church Mists, Church Fogs, Church Clouds, Church Rain, Church Hail, Church Snow, Church Sleet, Church Frost, Church Ice, Church Icebergs, Church Dew, Church Vapour, Church Steam, Church Evaporation, Church Condensation, Church Distillation, Church Rainbows, Church Meteors, Church Shooting Stars, Church Comets, Church Eclipses, Church Solstices, Church Equinoxes, Church Zodiac, Church Ecliptic, Church Equator, Church Tropics, Church Polar Circles, Church Meridians, Church Parallels, Church Latitude, Church Longitude, Church Poles, Church Axis, Church Diameter, Church Circumference, Church Radius, Church Centre, Church Hemispheres, Church Climates, Church Zones, Church Atmosphere, Church Gravitation, Church Attraction, Church Repulsion, Church Centrifugal Force, Church Centripetal Force, Church Motion, Church Rest, Church Velocity, Church Momentum, Church Inertia, Church Friction, Church Resistance, Church Impulse, Church Reflection, Church Refraction, Church Light, Church Shade, Church Shadow, Church Colour, Church Transparency, Church Opacity, Church Reflection, Church Refraction, Church Dispersion, Church Prismatic Colours, Church Primary Colours, Church Secondary Colours, Church Complementary Colours, Church Harmony of Colours, Church Discord of Colours, Church Keeping, Church Perspective, Church Proportion, Church Symmetry, Church Beauty, Church Deformity, Church Sublimity, Church Grandeur, Church Magnificence, Church Elegance, Church Simplicity, Church Ornament, Church Decoration, Church Taste, Church Fashion, Church Manners, Church Customs, Church Habits, Church Dress, Church Amusements, Church Games, Church Sports, Church Exercises, Church Gymnastics, Church Dancing, Church Fencing, Church Riding, Church Driving, Church Sailing, Church Rowing, Church Swimming, Church Skating, Church Hunting, Church Shooting, Church Fishing, Church Coursing, Church Racing, Church Wrestling, Church Boxing, Church Cricket, Church Golf, Church Quoits, Church Bowls, Church Skittles, Church Billiards, Church Chess, Church Draughts, Church Backgammon, Church Dice, Church Cards, Church Dominoes, Church Conjuring, Church Tricks, Church Puzzles, Church Riddles, Church Charades, Church Rebuses, Church Enigmas, Church Conundrums, Church Anagrams, Church Acrostics, Church Mottoes, Church Devices, Church Emblems, Church Hieroglyphics, Church Allegories, Church Fables, Church Parables, Church Apologues, Church Apologies, Church Excuses, Church Pretences, Church Subterfuges, Church Evasions, Church Prevarications, Church Equivocations, Church Ambiguities, Church Quibbles, Church Puns, Church Jokes, Church Witticisms, Church Repartees, Church Sarcasms, Church Irony, Church Satire, Church Ridicule, Church Burlesque, Church Caricature, Church Humour, Church Wit, Church Pleasantry, Church Raillery, Church Badinage, Church Persiflage, Church Gaiety, Church Mirth, Church Laughter, Church Smiles, Church Grins, Church Sneers, Church Scoffs, Church Jeers, Church Gibes, Church Flouts, Church Taunts, Church Reproaches, Church Upbraidings, Church Objurgations, Church Scolding, Church Railing, Church Abuse, Church Vituperation, Church Invectives, Church Execrations, Church Curses, Church Imprecations, Church Oaths, Church Swearing, Church Blasphemy, Church Profaneness, Church Impiety, Church Irreligion, Church Atheism, Church Deism, Church Scepticism, Church Infidelity, Church Heresy, Church Schism, Church Dissent, Church Nonconformity, Church Methodism, Church Quakerism, Church Socinianism, Church Arianism, Church Unitarianism.

to be carried out, will be necessary to the security of the Country, that upon all the great and leading principles of free Government, the Parties will stand distinguished and Party lines drawn. Upon which ever side the majority will be, the responsibility of the Administration will rest. Upon that side the principles of the Revolution, and the Constitution will be preserved. Upon the other side, will be found those who are willing to sacrifice the principles of Liberty to the acquisition of power. Those whose views of the Constitution, and Country will be such as to lead them to support any measure, however unconstitutional, or however destructive to the Liberties of the People, provided it will promote their own aggrandizement. Such men will be found in every Country, and in every Government. Their numbers will be greater or less, according to the degree of Virtue and Intelligence of the People. Under the Constitution of the United States, the Executive Power is vested in a President, who is elected by the People, and responsible to them. The Legislative Power is vested in a Congress, consisting of two distinct Bodies, the Senate, and House of Representatives, the former of which is chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, and the latter by the People of the several States, who are entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The Senators are chosen for six years, and the Representatives for two years. The Senators are divided into three classes, and so chosen that one class only shall be chosen every two years. The Constitution also provides that

no person

shall be eligible to the office of President, who is not a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, or who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

In case Congress in the recess of the Legislature should find it necessary to call out the Militia in order to suppress an insurrection, or repel an invasion, they have no power to do it. Suppose the Militia should be called out, and refuse to march, could they be compelled? Suppose they should march, and refuse to fight, could they be compelled? Suppose they should fight, and run away, could they be punished? Suppose they should conquer the enemy, and refuse to deliver up the spoils, could they be compelled? Suppose they should seize the spoils, and refuse to disband, could they be compelled? Suppose they should disband, and refuse to return home, could they be compelled? Suppose they should return home, and refuse to pay taxes, could they be compelled?

of three separate and distinct persons, this first in the discharge of those various Executive duties, which are considered as Executive and inappropriate to the Legislative Department — the second to embrace the subject of internal improvement including all the branches, — and to the third will be assigned the management of Public Education; and should the establishment of Bureaus for Internal Improvement and Education may not be absolutely necessary, but that the successful management of these two important interests of the nation will ultimately require them is certain, and should that time arrive, the duties pertaining to each, can be performed by the Chief of the Department without additional expense.

In considering the wide and diversified range of subjects connected immediately with the prosperity of the Country, or tending to promote its future interests, I am deeply impressed with a conviction of the importance of establishing a correspondence and intercourse with the people of Santa Fe. . . These people living as they do within the bounds of the Republic, are in fact a part of Our Citizens, and it is desired by them as well as by those who represent them, that their character and habits, that it is only necessary that they should be correctly informed of the nature of our Government, and of its free and liberal institutions to render them as sincerely and ardently attached to it as any citizens of the Union. Their manners customs and language, set them apart from their civilized fellow citizens in regard to the great mass of the Mexican portion of that Country, and a long intercommunication and trade with the border portions of the United States, they have lost many of their National prejudices against Americans, and if not already prepared to identify their interests with ours, would, it is thought, readily become so, if correct information in respect to our Institutions were disseminated among them. That their predilections are not in favor of the present Government of Mexico is certain, and that they are attached to the principle

which gave rise to our revolution is agreeably so; and although they may not be capable of comprehending and appreciating abroad all the benefits resulting from that glorious event, still possessing many advantages which a Government regulated by fixed principles and having for its object the security and happiness of the Citizens, has over one which is guided by no rules except such as are dictated by the tyranny and Caprice of Tyrants for the moment. They might readily be brought under its sway and for want of the necessaries Comforts with our political Superiority, would be made useful and valuable citizens. It is not however alone for the benefits which would be derived from political Connection with these people; (though in many respects important) that our intercourse and Correspondence with them is desirable. From their proximity to some of the most valuable Provinces in Mexico, they are known to be rich in the precious Metals; and therefore that trade has formed its outlet principally through the United States of the south by means of a most lucrative Commerce which has been carried on over land by the Natives in habitants of that Country. That this Commerce may, by adopting the necessary and proper Measures, be changed into its legitimate Channels, and brought to our doors and seaports, there can be no doubt. The immense difference in the distance between the trading points of the two Countries, would alone secure this, were all the facilities of reaching them Equal; and to this advantage is further added the more important one of affording National protection, the inducements for bringing it here will be so powerful as to be irresistible by any which can be offered elsewhere.

Being impressed upon the importance of these subjects, and Conscious of the many political and Commercial advantages which would result to the Nation by Maintaining them at an early a period as was practicable, I had, in the Commencement of my administration, intended to Organize a Regiment to be sent to Santa Fé, as soon as the Condition

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Executive Order
to
John W. Smith of Bexar County

Executive Department
Austin 17 November 1840.

To John W. Smith
Clerk of the County Court
for the County of Bexar

Sir,

You are hereby requested to collate the Spanish Public Documents now in your possession heretofore regarded as composing a part of the National records, and forward the same to the Executive with as little delay as practicable, retaining in your possession such papers as properly belong to the County of Bexar

Mirabeau B. Lamar

Executive Order
to
John P. Borden Comr. Gen.l Land Office

Executive Department
Austin 19.th December 1839.

John P. Borden Esqr.

Sir, I have just received from the Senate, the following Resolution; to wit:- Resolved, That the President of the Republic be requested to lay before this Senate a Statement of the Expences incurred in the removal of the archives &c. of the Government to the city of Austin."— In compliance with this Resolution you will please forward me, as early as practicable with a Statement of the expences alluded to accompanied with your vouchers.

respectfully

Mirabeau B. Lamar

Veto Message

of

"Resolution of Instruction to the Commissioners to Negociate a Loan."

Executive Department
December 23rd 1839.

To the Hon:
House of Representatives.

I have had the honor to receive the Joint Resolution of both branches of Congress in Secret Session entitled a "Resolution of Instruction to the Commissioners to negociate a Loan," which I am constrained after a full deliberation, and with every sentiment of respect to yourselves, to return without my approval, together with a brief statement of some of the more important considerations which have impelled me to the exercise of this Constitutional prerogative.

I have had the honor to receive the Joint Resolution of both branches of Congress in Secret Session entitled a "Resolution of Instruction to the Commissioners to negociate a Loan," which I am constrained after a full deliberation, and with every sentiment of respect to yourselves, to return without my approval, together with a brief statement of some of the more important considerations which have impelled me to the exercise of this Constitutional prerogative.

By the resolution the Commissioners are instructed to contract for the loan that one fifth part only, shall be paid at the time of contracting and the balance at four equal annual or eight semi annual instalments — a restriction which will not only counteract the whole operation, and impede the prospect of a pacific adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, but may result in the total defeat of both objects and leave the credit of the Country and its resources of peace in a less flattering condition than we now find them. The imperative instruction to contract for the loan so as to receive not more than one fifth part of it in any one year, is equivalent to a mandate not to negociate a loan for a larger amount than one million of dollars, as the fluctuations to which the pecuniary affairs of the world is exposed would prevent any Contractor from stipulating to give at any remote period, a rate which would be at all Commensurate with the present values of the funds. The price at which

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the Capitalist would be willing to accumulate more, they would not be willing to withdraw themselves to give some five years service, and take the accidentes and chances which the events of that period may produce. One of the principal objects which large stockholders have in view, in advancing their money on securities of this kind is the profitableness which is afforded them by the occasional advances which to make a profit by selling some of the same securities to less opulent and less adventurous speculators and this original and object would at once be defeated if they could not receive the bonds immediately after making the Contract, or if the bonds should be received not available in the stocks Market.

If the Commissioners should succeed in effecting their object, notwithstanding the serious impediment which this restriction presents still the great and essential end, and for which the Loan is to be made, will be accomplished. We have a depreciated Currency which should be redeemed or placed on a better footing— We have a Nation Debt to discharge— Public engagements to Holland and a State of Military posts to establish. We have also purchased one Corvette, two Briggs and three Cutters which have yet to be paid for and the Squadron is to be added to their fleet much greater than what we have to allow on borrowed Capital. The National Character and faith are also involved in these matters; they are of sufficient importance to demand, that we have to meet them or suffer in the dignity and Credit as well as pecuniary responsibility. And should unforeseen events take place to render a state of war with Britain or Holland, the influence upon the Nation would be incalculable. Out of that Million which I assumed we should have to expend two hundred and eighty thousand dollars already advanced

upon it, having exceeded only seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or seven eighths twenty sufficient to supply the wants of the Government, and maintain its lights credit. Nearly the entire of this amount was immediately absorbed in foreign liabilities already incurred, leaving the protection of our entire frontier, both maritime and inland, unprovided for, and the nation still languishing under all the evils of a depreciated currency. With this view of the subject, I feel that no extension or increased grants to the Country from its limited Loan, and Considered it imprudent to deny itself the use of means which it may have the Credit to obtain, and which can advantageously be employed. Our necessities at this time are certainly greater than what our views might be supposed they will be five years hence; but by the institution under Consideration Our Commissioners are instructed to transact such necessary engagements the future wants only which is supposed to afford a sufficient interest in all foreign liability but may have no encouragement to meet this year, which may be an addition to Loan instead of borrowing Capital. Our present Necessities are more extensive; and now is the time the Legislature the greatest necessary aid. Others not been in the day of the returns of Needs which are Equivalent to a Manufacturing of a town, which can be got little Credit; but others good to their Credit in proportion as the town admits of more extensive sea, from all Countries, Ports, Under sea, with a Good and with the Ports, and interest the safety and prosperity of the

Of course. Also be understood that no credit is to state of this, of yet the Loan made no person, with less security, and understanding Conditions may be a time to be expended, we know not how many they may be required. The sea Changeable policy of the Union might in this state of a few months render it

necessary

necessary for us to employ the largest means our Credit could honestly place at the disposal of Government. We are liable to war with it, and should such an occurrence shortly happen, would it not be a well founded source of mortification to the people, to find that this Government, had in the time of war its hibited itself from the use of more than One Million of dollars, when to save our soil from invasion and to maintain our National faith, and honor two or even three Millions were required. If not invaded by our more numerous and formidable foes, we may reasonably calculate upon protracted hostilities with our Savage neighbors, necessarily involving large expenditures; and with the certainty of these Military demands daily pressing upon us, and the possibility of our being called upon at any moment for the defence of our highest financial and physical abilities, it would seem to me to be more consonant to true policy to increase rather than deminish our means of national protection, and defence. While nations strive in peace considers it sound policy to prepare for war; they must provide the means essential to a vigorous and successful maintenance of our soil, our rights and our Character.

While the expenses our Government should in anticipation of future wants, possess a larger sum than the present debt of the Nation, and the estimated expenditures of the Government should require, two millions of dollars be deducted in the Estimate; five dollars of the three can be dispensed for many objects without an dispensation of Congress; and twenty a Government like ours, retiring rapidly and energies are yet to be developed, and where development can be greatly facilitated by Improved facilities with that regard. The sale of twenty or five hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury beyond the immediate necessities

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as one of any alarming magnitude, especially when it is remembered that a liability was to public Edifices to Construct, institutions to build up, the vicissitudes of war to Anticipate, and provide for, and a sound Circulating Medium to establish, through the Agency of a well organized and well directed National Bank, to all which laudable purposes such surplus Capital, if any, may be successfully and beneficially directed, as to insure a degree of public advancement and an Accidental Prosperity unknown in the history of nations.

Assuming also that the Commissioners, with a full understanding with the Secretary of the Treasury, do not intend to Contract for a larger Amount in Cash than the wants of the Current year will require unless the success of the negotiation imperatively demands it, and that for the residue of the five Millions they will stipulate for the payment of such instalments which whilst they meet the public exigencies will effect the greatest possible saving of interest Compatible with the public safety, I am Constrained with Every sentiment of respect and Reference to both Branches of Congress to retain the Resolution with my dissent to the same.

Nicholas P. Trist

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Commands, by which it would appear that we have an Officer in the Navy as high as any Comparable with the Safety and efficiency of the Service, and a much smaller Number than would be required for an equal Number of Vessels in any Other Maritime Service in the Civilized World. We are in a State of War, and have One Steamer, One Ship, two Brigs, three Schooners, one Receiving Ship and one Navy yard; and yet for this entire arm of the public defence, there are but Nineth Appointments of Every grade, and description, including the Medoshipmen, Marine and Medical Officers.— Their Names are now before the Senate, only forty-three of them in Nomination for Commissions, the residence of them being non Commissioned Officers. If the Senate consider the Number too great they have the power to refuse their Confirmation, and with the Co-operation of the other Branch of the Legislature to provide by Law for their Reduction to any Rule and Number that may be deemed requisite for our Service and for the best interest of the Country.

But if it be intended by the Resolution to demand by what Authority, the made the two Appointments, I should be Compelled to Ugard it as a Breach on the part of the Senate as to his right to make any Naval Appointments during the Recess, and the Question would at once arise, if the power to make such Appointments be not with him, in whom is it vested? The Constitution Empowers the President, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make all Appointments not otherwise provided for; and as the Appointment of Naval Officers has not been otherwise provided for, it seems to me very obvious that these Appointments have to be made by the Joint action of the Executive and the Senate — the Executive to nominate, and the Senate to Confirm. If this be true, it follows as a matter of course that when the Senate is not in Session and

Consent of the Executive, and must be exercised
in session of the Senate. The Constitution also requires the President to fill
all vacancies that occur during the recess of
the Senate. Upon the arrival of newly appoint-
ed officers during the recess, I would respec-
tfully ask if there were no vacancies to fill
in this Commands? I will not reflect upon
the intelligence of the Honorable Senators by
supposing the word vacancy can be applied by
them only to such offices as have once been filled,
and that it does not equally apply to offices which
have been created and not filled. These provisions
of the Constitution seemed to me to be so plain
and imperative that I have been strongly inclined
to believe that the resolution was not intended to
convey a doubt of any grant of authority in the
part of the President to make such appointments
and that the information required by the Senate
related rather to the expediency of making
any appointments than to the power of making
them. Nevertheless as Senators of high standing
in the Senate, notwithstanding these
Constitutional provisions, too positive and peal-
pable for me to disregard, entertain doubts that
no such authority was vested in the President,
and that these appointments are in derogation
of the Constitution and the laws, then let it be
so declared; but at the same time, let it be und-
erstood as a guide for future action, what is the
true and legitimate mode by which the Officers
of the army are to be appointed. Until the ques-
tion (how for the first time agitated) be settled by
some Competent tribunal the President cannot feel
it incumbent upon himself to pursue the practice
heretofore adopted.

I will not suppose that the Senate designed
any thing beyond what the resolution purports to be,
a call for information above; but as it is possible, that
more may be there intended, let it be und-
erstood as a guide for future action, what is the
true and legitimate mode by which the Officers
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tion (how for the first time agitated) be settled by
some Competent tribunal the President cannot feel
it incumbent upon himself to pursue the practice
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I will not suppose that the Senate designed
any thing beyond what the resolution purports to be,
a call for information above; but as it is possible, that

it

it in the light of a reflection upon the President. That he had in making these nominations, thereby exercised a power that did not belong to him, or that he had been guilty of an abuse of a Constitutional prerogative, I do believe in justice to myself, and to the Nation, to call the attention of the Senate to the circumstances under which these appointments were made — Circumstances which it is believed were strong in their character to have justified the action of the President even in the absence of all Constitutional warrant. It will be remembered that our National Legislature had previously made liberal arrangements for the purchase and support of a Navy, adequate to the protection of our maritime frontier. Very soon after the adjournment of the last Congress, we received a steamer, and subsequently at different periods four other vessels, and two more were daily expected. As these vessels arrived in our waters, and were turned over to the Government, what disposition was it the duty of the Government to make of them? Must he place them in charge of Competent and skilful officers, in accordance with the objects for which they were purchased? or must he order them to be dismantled and anchored in the Bay contiguous to the meeting of Congress? which of these two courses was it his duty to adopt? The latter is the one which the manner of the execution might seem to indicate as Constitutional and proper; but had the President proceeded it; and the vessels in Consequence had been greatly damaged, or totally lost, or had the enemy's fleet appeared upon our Coast, and found our vessels in a state of dilapidation, our officers unprepared for service, what there would have been the condemnation of the Senate in the place of the one. Non-combatant considerations! which would have been the verdict of the whole Nation on such a determination of duty? It would have been this. that which it should have passed upon any act of the most Condemn matory Character.

Instead of this Course, however, I signalized the opposite one — of providing each vessel with a complete list — number of officers and men, — a practice which was executed in strict accordance with the Laws creating the Navy, and appropriating means for its maintenance; and for so doing, I am asked by the Senate of the United States, by what authority I acted? I reply, first — I acted from the necessity of the case, and secondly, from a rightful prerogative. That the Senate should differ with me upon the subject is a matter of deep regret, for it is always painful to the President to disagree in his Construction of the Constitution, and the Laws, with those for whom he entertains the highest sentiments of respect, and whose fate exempts from all personal influence in the discharge of public duty he has so many & weighty to acknowledge.

Abraham Lincoln

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Special Message

In relation to certain demands of the British Government against the Republic of Texas

Executive Department
8th January 1841.

To the Hon. Senate and
House of Representatives

Gentlemen

I have the honor to submit, to your mature and deliberate consideration various documents, setting forth and relating to several demands which have been made upon this Government, by the Government of Great Britain, in behalf of certain of its subjects.

The documents A. B. C. and D. relate principally to the Capture and detention of the British Schooner Eliza Russell by the Texian Schooner Invincible in the year 1837. By an inspection of these papers you will discover that my predecessor has formally acknowledged the sum of $865. to be justly due to Captain Russell the master of the Captured Schooner, and it is now too late to scrutinize the equity of that demand. I would therefore suggest the propriety of making an appropriation to enable the Executive to settle the Claim when it shall be presented by the proper authority.

The documents E. if it will be perceived that Capt. Ivins Russell has made another additional Claim founded on the same Cause amounting to $288. making the whole demand $1,153. In relation to this additional, and as I conceive unauthorized demand, I take pleasure in referring you to the letter of the acting Secretary of State addressed to Wm Kerr Esq the British Consul at this City, and dated in November last. By an inspection of the said letter

=Communication from Lord Palmerston her Britich Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, it will be perceived, that the Amount demanded on behalf of Captain Russell is confined to the Claim as first presented, and which has been already recognised just by this Government. The inference is plain and reasonable that the certain & additional Claim is is abandoned.

The Claim of Bryon Ligardi & Co. for goods alleged to have been taken by the Texian Schooner Pinetus and Invincible from the English Schooner Little Jem, Amounting to, as stated by Lord Palmerston, £2531. 14. 3. is so entirely unfounded in any facts that have been presented to this Government that I cannot feel an encumbent upon me to make any suggestion to Congress relative to its liquidation. Charged with the Executive Authority of this Government, it would be my Care to investigate the Claim whenever it shall be properly presented for adjustment. As yet no Specifications and no Vouchers have been adduced in support of it. Indeed the Certificate of the two Texian Officers (Lieutenants of Texas) may be Considered as such. For myself I regard them as equally destitute of Authority and Credibility. This Claim therefore is so utterly devoid of testimony, and so very discordant with the facts known to this Government, that I cannot abstain from expressing my surprise, at its formal presentation by the Authorities of Great Britain.

This with feelings of deep regret that I transmit to this Congress a free and Sovereign Nation the last letter of Lord Palmerston dated London October 2d. 1839. and found in Brownwood &c. to which or to what description of persons his Lordship refers when he "requests that these poor people may have their lands restored to them" is beyond my own Comprehension. I know of no such people or tribe, and have never heard of such: but I am very confident that if any poor man of any Nation has suffered

injust

English Americans given the Government of Texas, the Government will, like other Governments to maintain their Independence, & Texas will equally confident that this Government founded on the great principles of equal National rights, will never question any principle to the Annexation, which may protect the interests of Texas & the security of Slavery. Texas declared in the Constitution, that Slaves who shall refuse to participate in the dangers of the Revolution, shall not participate in the proceeds to result from it. Thus a declaration sanctioned by every principle of morality, does not recognize slave right, upon which the Union is determined, to interrupt its peaceful existence. The second description of persons alluded to in Lord Palmerston's letter are Africans, Certain subjects of Great Britain under the Emancipation Acts granted on Contracts for Co-operation with the late American Authorities. These Contracts are justly subordinate to the Civil Authority, & of course cannot be substituted in Argument to interfere in their adjustment.

Thirteen [illegible]

To the President
of the
United States

Relative to his action in Mexican Claims

Captain's Department
25th January 1840.

To His Excellency
Martin Van Buren
President of the United States.

Sir

Under Instructions to enable Your Excellency to fulfil your Treaty with the Mexican States as to Mexican Claims, I have the honor to request, Permission to return to this Country by Land, as it is more Easy & Expeditious than to Embark at Vera Cruz, as it is Necessary to Dispatch with the Papers relative to the Claims, as soon as possible to the Secretary of State of the United States, Mine being Confidential to Expedite the Interests of this Republic &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully
Your Excellency
Most Obedient Servant

1821.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Speaker.

House of Representatives.

Gentlemen

I have thought proper to convene you at this unusual time, to recommend for your deliberation, the propriety of making such alterations in the Constitution of this State, as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of the unprecedented delay which attended the election of Governor, at the last annual election. The Legislature of this State, is the only body known to me, which is invested with the power of appointing the Governor, when the people have failed to make a choice. The duty of appointing a Governor, is one of the most important, that can devolve upon the Legislature of a free people. Upon the faithful discharge of it, depends the preservation of the Constitution, and the liberties of the people. The Legislature ought to be free from the influence of every other power in the State, and responsible to the people alone for the faithful discharge of their duty. Hence the propriety of excluding the Governor, the Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, from a seat in the Legislature. The Governor is made the Commander in Chief of the Militia, and the Army and Navy of the State, and has the power of granting reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The Council are appointed to advise him in the execution of his official duties. The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed to decide upon questions of law, which may arise in the administration of the Government, and to preside in the Court of Impeachments. The Secretary is appointed to record the proceedings of the Governor and Council, and to attend the Legislature, to record their proceedings, and to carry down bills for the concurrence of the Senate. The Treasurer is appointed to receive and keep the money belonging to the State, and to disburse the same upon the warrant of the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary. All these officers, are appointed by the Legislature, and are responsible to them for the faithful discharge of their duties. Hence it will appear, that the Legislature ought to be free from the influence of all these officers. The Governor, Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary and Treasurer, ought to be excluded from a seat in the Legislature, and from any agency in the appointment to fill the vacancies occasioned by the election of any of them. But there

Bank of the United States, a bill to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, it was ordered that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the sale of the public lands in the Territory of Michigan, in such manner as will best promote the settlement of that Territory, and the interests of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, it was ordered that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the sale of the public lands in the Territory of Arkansas

No Person under the Century Might be Elected. After this Bill Passed the Senate it was Carried to the House and after Various Debates Upon the Subject it was Rejected. Section 4 of the Constitution was Considered. Mr. Gerry Moved to Strike out the Words "Legislature" & Insert "Congress" which Mr. Sherman Opposed, as this Amendment Would Establish the Principle, that Congress Were Invested with Powers Paramount to the Constitutions of the Several States. Mr. Gerry Moved to Strike out the Words "Time Place & Manner" & Insert "Times Places & Manners" which Motion was Agreed to. Mr. Gerry Moved to Strike out the Words "Except as to the Places of Chusing Senators

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

To Secretary of the Navy

Relative to the conduct of the Officers of the Navy.

Executive Department
26th January 1824

Honorable L. P. Cotter

Since I saw you, I learned, from a conversation with you, that some of the Officers of the Navy were acting with disrespectfully and disobedience to your orders, in consequence of which, I withdrew my nominations from the Senate, with the intention of not acting either upon them again until I should hear something further from you in respect to their conduct. Information which I have this day received from New Orleans, that they are arresting the public money and involving the Government in debt renders it necessary that I should institute an enquiry into these proceedings immediately. I must therefore request that you will with as little delay as possible furnish me with a full report of the transactions in which they are or have been engaged, together with Copies of your orders and instructions to them, and the manner in which those orders and instructions have been obeyed or carried out, the orders that the same may be submitted to Congress, should any Legislative action on the subject be necessary

Your respectfully

Henry Clay

Veto

of the Bill to detect fraudulent Land Certificates

Executive Department
Austin 27 January 1840

To the Honorable
the House of Representatives

I have read and duly considered a Bill, entitled "An act to detect fraudulent Land certificates and to provide for issuing Patents to legal Claimants" and am reluctantly constrained to refuse it my assent for reasons.

During the time of the operations, that proceeds of the Land warrants bearing Character had been, and now are, the practice and many Agents of the Republic in obtaining certificates and other evidences of Land fraudulently to vacancies in the Country, and believing that the Character, interest and credit of the Nation required that some Law should be passed, which would provide a remedy for the Evil, I have heretofore given the subject to the Consideration of Congress, and respectfully solicited their action in reference to it; and upon mature reflection am satisfied that no Law that can be made, will afford protection in the Public interest, unless accompanied with

Having the power attempts to pass the present Congress, it is true that Acts have been passed at a greater extent than by some of those whose Claims are founded upon documents, surpassing in audacity of forgery, which disgraced the Archives of the Land Office of the Republic. It is understood that the Boards of Land Commissioners have, in many instances, refused to grant certificates upon those orders of survey, because the parties applying for them could not make the proofs required by the Law; and that Officials have

have been taken from the decisions of these Boards to the District Courts, under that in most if not all of the cases, the Juries have found verdicts in favour of the Claimants, upon the ground that the Act of Congress requiring the proofs was unconstitutional. From these decisions appeals have been taken, and are now pending before the Supreme Court; but if the Eighth (8th) Section of the Bill under Consideration become a Law, the jurisdiction of that Court is immediately taken away, and every case heretofore pending there, and which may be finally acted upon hereafter by a jury, is completely beyond the reach of redress.

I cannot believe that it was the intention of Congress to place the Claims beyond the reach of the Supreme Court, as only a few days have elapsed since that honorable body, by a joint Resolution, expressed a very different opinion, by directing the Executive to employ Counsel to aid the Attorney General in the Argument of Cases of these very Cases before the Supreme Court; But that the Eighth (8th) Section of this Bill would have that effect, if it becomes a Law, is to my mind unquestionable, and it does appear to me, if there were no other objection to this Bill, this single Section would be a greater injury to the Republic than would be Compensated by every benefit which Could result from its other provisions; for it would not only Consummate the Species of Wrong intended, in all probability as great as that which it is intended to defeat, but it would also prevent the Change necessary in legislations of placing at the disposal of Congress, and within a short time of each other the Cases, a Resolution and an act — the one to employ additional Counsel on the part of the Government to appear in the Supreme Court the very description of Claims which the other entertains beyond objection.

There is however another objection to this Section which in my mind of Office tenders it unexceptionable. It is found in the twelfth Section which requires the Commissioner of the General Land Office in all instances of a Second right Claimant to transmit

the Patentee in the Name of the original Assignment and which declares that the Patentee was the Name of any other Person could be made, that the Certificate issued by the Commissioners was not obtained, & that Assignment was void & the Patent, and Sam. Judkyns Patent in entirely Cancelled for Congress to Consider the Question if a Patentee to any Person other than the one to whom the Certificate was addressed, except in Cases of Sons of the Heads of their Ancestors, But on his Representation of the Importance of the Subject especially Congress the Validity of Assignments of Head-rights Claims generated to individuals the Certificates, as no rights could have transmitted under that Law by the Assignees, I do not think it Consistent for Congress to direct those rights and the Act which vested them effectual in any Private Party contrary to Justice.

The Petitioners also other reasons submitted this till without any Opposed to the Memorialists Name of Representation in which it originated, with the Assurance that it would have given me great Satisfaction could I, consistently with a sense of official obligation, have united with them in Carrying out the great objects which were evidently Contemplated by it — by giving my Sanction, as the accomplishment of those objects has my most hearty assent.

William L. Marcy

Supplementary

Message

to the 28th of the Bill to alter & amend the Constitution of the State. Nov. 9th 1818 & Proceedings thereon

Wednesday Evening Jan. 27th 1819.

To the Hon. the Senate & House of Representatives.

Gentlemen,

Since the Communication which I had the honor of making to you this day, I have received information, that the Bill entitled "An Act to alter & amend the Constitution of this State" which passed the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, & was referred to the present session for reconsideration, has been returned to the Senate with the objections of the Governor thereto, & is now before you for reconsideration. I have also received information, that the Governor has returned with his objections, the Bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of the Bridge over Connecticut River at Hartford" which passed the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, & is now before you for reconsideration. These Bills, with the objections of the Governor thereto, have been referred to the Committee of the Council for Revision, & will be laid before you as soon as reported by them. I have also received information, that a Bill entitled "An Act for the relief of the Sufferers by Fire" has been passed by the Legislature of this State, & is now before you for reconsideration.

Without discriminating the questions, which it will be proper for Congress to reserve & by Resolutions to pass upon a Bill which—it is under the Consideration

of

of the deceased, unless that the new Grant
[illegible] Grant to the Original Claimant
[illegible] Grant to the Original Claimant
[illegible] Grant to the Original Claim

Claimant, but surely it never was his own, & assigns use, he undoubtedly has the right to recover it, & when when the Board of Commissioners in Louisiana city wish his demand, has granted him the certificate in his own name & right immediately accrues to him & which no subsequent legislative Law can deprive him; for vested rights under the Constitution cannot be destroyed or taken away. — Rights not only accrue to the Assignee but the Government becomes released from all further obligations to the original Claimant- directly he starts with his claim, and the Commissioners cease to have any demands against him, but as the Assignee is authorized to prosecute the claim and having brought it under the solemn pledge that if he should succeed certain proofs required by the Law he should be entitled to receive a grant either as assignee or in his own name, the original Claimant has a right & duty to the Board, and demand his certificate in the same manner as if he were the original Claimant; and to him alone can the title, or the Commissioners principles of Law, be legally entrusted, because he is the only person to whom the Government is legally bound. It would present a very different question if the Law had prohibited the sale of Claims, or prohibited its dues of Certificates; for in that case no contract made between the original Claimant and a third party could absolve the Government from its obligation to the first Claimant. She would be still bound to execute title to him, and to him the proceeds would have to be paid & to him and to him only shall it be competent for Congress to revoke it by discharging her obligations to the original Claimant and by refusing to grant a title to the person Claiming who had brought under the pledge that the grant should be issued to him and to him

view of the Legislature. Under such a provision of the Law, I cannot possibly express what Constitutional principles that honourable body can withhold a title to any individual to whom the Government in their sovereignty bound, and refer him for his title to any other person to whom the Government is under no obligations, who has received no title himself, I can perceive none and have none to confer.

Always upon this view of the 12th Section of the Land Law, that I founded my Constitutional objections to the bill which I felt constrained to return to you on yesterday, without my approval; nor does this view of the subject preclude to my mind any difficulty or embarrassment in the investigation of the claims which may have been commenced. If the Claims have been assigned it is made the duty of the assignees to produce the same proofs to the Board of Land Commissioners, before the Commissioner certificate, that would have been required of the original Claimant had the assignment not been made; and if the Board in obtaining the certificate, that should be issued in favour of the assignee may afterwards be found and they guilty of fraud or Constitutionally become the subject of investigation. Either the Commissioners, appointed by the bill to investigate the grants, commence their duties, sworn to perform faithfully and upon what will they proceed in their actions? Answer upon the certificates of the Board of Land Commissioners; and if upon investigation, it is found that a claim is illegal and unfounded, it matters not who obtained the certificate, either the assignee or the original Claimant himself, they both stand in the same relation to the Government and the fraud may be as readily ingrained into as as easily

detected

detected, if practiced by the one or the other.

In order that the Congress may see that the views which I now express are in strict accordance with those promulgated in my annual Message at the Commencement of the present Session, I beg leave to refer them to the 20th and 21st pages of that document printed by order of that honourable body, the extract cannot be made without paraphrasing the general force of the Argument, but as the paragraph is too lengthy to incorporate in this Communication, I will only quote the following sentence: "It is admitted that by the 12th Section of the Land Law, Head right Claims may be transferred, and the Certificate issued to the assignee, provided, he performs all that the Law requires from the original Claimant. But after the Certificate has once issued the Law is silent on the subject of transfer. No provision is made for the assignment of the Certificates, and for the very good reason, that if they were permitted to change owners, like the circulating medium of the Country, and the Patents to be given to the last holder, it would have destroyed all the harmony which the two Independent Certificates between the records of the County Commissioners and those of the general Land Office." Now, it will be perceived by this, ~~that the~~ that Congress distinctly recognised the right of assignment of Head right Claims, previous to issuing the Certificates, but repudiated the legality of any transfer of the Certificates when once issued; and gives for the very good reason, that because it was the assignee of the Claim rather than the one entitled to make the proofs therein set forth by law, to obtain the Certificate, that alleged the Land not any more than the original Claimant; protection from the consequences of fraud, by trusting with the Certificate to a third person — thereby any views of the granting of Congress — leaving it being stated that if Considered Head-right Claims transferable after the issuing of the Certificates, could that answer any objection

that the Patent was to issue to none except the first one who obtained the Certificate, I could not with out any change in my views Conscientiously affix my signature to a bill, however much I might approve the objects intended to be achieved by it, that would directly in contravention of those Constitutional rights which had been acquired by previous laws.

Without intending to dictate to the honorable Congress, the course to be pursued in this matter, it does appear to me that a bill similar to the one presented to my consideration, and omitting the 6th and 8th sections, would accomplish all that is sought to be obtained in reference this subject; and as no part of the bill has been rejected except these two sections, I can perceive no Constitutional objections to my giving my assent to another bill which does not contain them. Feeling deeply that some legislative action is all important to the interests of the Country, I can but hope that some bill may be passed - to which I can give my assent without violating, in any thing, the obligations imposed by my official oath.

Millard Fillmore

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To Gen. W. Hockley Col. of Ordnance

Relative to the transportation of Ordnance from Houston

Executive Department
Austin 18th Feby 1840

Col. Gen W Hockley
Com'dg Ordnance Department

Sir, There exists no necessity for a Continuance of the Ordnance Department at Houston. I have (in the absence of the Secty. of War) to request that you will cause all the Artillery, Small Arms, Ammunition and Stores now at that place to be transported to this with as little delay as possible.

The mode of transportation is left to your discretion; but as the roads near Houston are bad, I would suggest the propriety of your shipping every thing connected with your Department to Clems Landing on the La Baca Bay, from which they can be brought to this place by Land with less difficulty than from any other point on the Coast.

As dispatch in the removal is desirable, you will cause this order to be executed forthwith.

Respectfully

William D. Lee

Address

To

The Soldiers of the Army

14th March 1840.

Head Quarters Department
Austin 14th March 1840.

Soldiers

I am constrained by feelings of deep regret and mortification to address you in the language of admonition. A sense of kindness to you; of preservation & justification to myself and a hope of preventing the rigorous restrictions of the law prompt me to this course.

Desertions have become too frequent in our Army. If permitted to continue their repetition will bring reproach upon the service; bring right upon the laws, and it may be irreparable injury to the Country. The evil must be arrested. The Executive Clemency has been interposed between the Criminal and the judgment of the Law long and often enough. It's humane exercise was intended for salutary warning; but when it ceases to distinguish from Crime, it acts by devolution; subverts the Throne of the Law and encourages the wicked with a hope of impunity.

A Soldiers duty should be a Soldiers pride. His fidelity to his Country is the first great principle of all duty; so is the desertion of that standard which he has sworn to defend, the highest of all Crimes which a Soldier can commit, and most deserving the punishment of death. It stands denounced as such by the writings of all ages and the customs of all Nations, as well as by the laws which you have solemnly

duties to obey. — That the Officers and Servants who are employed in our Army under that Virginia which its enormity demands, is owing to the disposition of the Executive to blend as much Lenemancy with the administration of justice as might be compatible with the well being of the Army, and the safety of the Country. But when it is manifest that such Clemency has no restraining influence, its continuance under the daily increase of Crime, would not only be an abuse of the pardoning privilege, but would itself be a criminal desertion of those imperative duties imposed by the Constitution and my oath of Office.

The power to grant pardons is not a personal attribute, and cannot be rightfully exercised under the influence of individual sympathy, or private Compassion. It is a high Constitutional prerogative, designed to sustain the essential dignity of the Laws, by arresting undue and excessive rigor in their administration without impairing their authority. Enough has been done to vindicate the humanity which suggested the investment of the power; what remains belongs to the Majesty of the Laws, to the honor of the Army, and the safety of the Country. Deserters who shall voluntarily return to duty, a pardon is hereby fully guaranteed. The servant who shall hereafter abuse the Standard which he has pledged to maintain may read his destiny in the stern arbitraments of the Law.

Abraham Lincoln

Letter

To the

Citizens of Santa Fé

Austin 14th April 1841.

To the Citizens of Santa Fé

Friends and Compatriots.

You have doubtless heard of the Victories obtained by our brave Texian Forces over the Mexicans, and of the capture of Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, and Commander in Chief of their Army, by the Texian Army under the command of General Houston.

Allow me to congratulate you upon the glorious results of that battle, which has secured the Independence of Texas, and established a permanent Government, founded upon the principles of Liberty, Equality and Justice. The Constitution of Texas is the purest Democracy in the World, and secures to the People all the rights and privileges of a free Government. Under its mild and salutary influence, and the fostering care of the Mexican Government, Texas has increased in population, wealth and prosperity beyond the most sanguine expectations of her friends. Her commerce is rapidly increasing, and her agricultural resources are unbounded. Her citizens are enterprising, intelligent and brave, and are determined to be free. Her people are composed of the most enlightened portion of the citizens of the United States, who have emigrated to Texas for the purpose of bettering their condition in life, and enjoying the blessings of Liberty. Her institutions are based upon the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, which are destined to be as lasting as time. Her Government is founded upon principles of Justice, Equality and Right, securing to her citizens the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Her people are brave, generous and hospitable, and are determined to maintain their rights and liberties, which they have purchased with their blood, or perish in the attempt. Her soil is fertile, and her climate salubrious and healthy. Situated as she is, between the 26th and 33d degrees of North latitude, she has the choice of climate, and can produce in abundance, every article necessary for the wants of man, from the tropical fruits to the hardy cereal grains. Her seaports are the best on the Gulf of Mexico, and are rapidly increasing in importance and wealth. Her inland navigation is unsurpassed by any country in the world. Rivers, bays and lakes indent her coast, and numerous navigable streams flow through the interior of the country, affording every facility for the cheap transportation of the productions of the country to a ready market. Her territory is unsurpassed in mineral wealth, containing inexhaustible mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Coal, Salt, Saltpetre, &c. &c. Her climate is mild and salubrious, and her seasons regular. The rich and fertile valleys of the Brazos, Colorado, Trinity, Neches, Sabine, Red River, San Antonio, Guadalupe, and numerous other streams which water her interior, are unsurpassed in fertility by any country in the world. Her prairies are extensive and beautiful, diversified with timber and water, in the proportion best calculated to render them healthy and desirable for agricultural purposes. Her forests are extensive, containing the most valuable timber for ship building, and for all the purposes of manufacturing and mechanical industry. Her mountains are rich in mineral wealth, and abound in game of every description. Her valleys are fertile, and her prairies extensive and beautiful, and her climate mild and salubrious, and her people are brave, generous and hospitable

Whereas it is necessary that the Constitution of the United States should be amended so that Representatives and direct Taxes may be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Whereas the Congress of the United States by an act passed on the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, declared that the two Houses of Congress should not proceed to business, but one hour each day, from the fourth day of March to the first day of April in that year, and that the two Houses should not proceed to business, but one hour each day, from the fourth day of December to the first day of January in each succeeding year, unless previously authorized by a vote of two thirds of both Houses; and whereas the last mentioned day will be on a Sunday, when it will be improper that Congress should proceed to business:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the first session of Congress shall be held on the first Monday in December, unless a different day shall be appointed by law; and that the second session shall not be held longer than the first Monday in February next following, unless Congress shall by law appoint a different day.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgments in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

To Charles Mason

Copies to Instructions Relative to Examining Office

Secretary's Office Treasury Department
August 14th 1840

Charles Mason Esqr.

Sir Herewith to your note of this date I transmit you the Commission appointing you to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Office at Late Charge of the Office Hereafter, as well as the communication of Sundry other persons connected with Mr. Parkyde, the late Acting Treasurer. I have to state that the Procedure of the Secretary to Mr. Parkyde in the Premises of his Agency Duty; and the Books papers and Securities, Being Connected with the Office are to be under your Complete and full Command during the investigation; and no person to be admitted to that investigation except Mr. Parkyde without your Consent and Approbation. Such Assistants as Mr. Edwards Presence is necessary to the Investigation you can Admit them. You are authorized to examine Clerks on the Records and Documents of the Office as well as all Such official Authority as may be necessary to Close the investigation.

You duty will be to Conduct the Examination in a Manner most Satisfactory to yourself. Mr. Parkyde will Continue Responsible to usual Extent for Public Moneys: Should any Defalcation be found in a Matter which the Committee and Mr. Parkyde have Examined, you will Report the Same to me Immediately, and all the Public Property, &c. &c. Had Best Retain it, as this Duties will at all times call him to the Office. I would like this in your Hands early next Year to Close up a Report as to Public Affairs.

Respectfully Yr. Obt. Servt.

[illegible]

P.S. Since dictating Mr. Parkyde to you Mr. Ewing has Resigned his Office, the Money and Books &c. in the Office are now in the Possession of Mr. Ewing in his Custody.

1805

Letter

To Committee of Management for Promoting the Fine Arts

Secretary's Office
Boston 22 May 1820

To Gilbert Stuart Esq.re
Washington City

Dear Sir

Since writing the Letter in which you are now requested to sit for your Picture, the Directors of the Athenæum have determined to have a Copy, likewise, taken for the Gallery, which the Committee of Management have been charged to have done. Mr Jarvis has undertaken to paint it, having also undertaken to copy all the Books, Papers, Statuettes and every thing else pertaining to it. In taking his receipt for the same, and direct that the Picture be delivered to you, I requested you would instruct me in the manner in which it should be done, that no injury might happen to it. Mr Jarvis has informed me that he has only to unscrew the Picture from the Frame, roll it up and put it into a Tin Case, which I procured for the purpose, and that he will then deliver it to the Stage Driver, or Waggoner, to be brought to Boston.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your ob.t Serv.t

Thomas Handasyd Perkins

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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always been their object to consult the wishes of the people of this country, & merit by permitted to acknowledge the deep high gratification which I derive from the assurance which your letter affords that my labors for the public welfare have not been unavailing to the nation. Nor am I satisfied by those who are disposed to view the acts of Government with candor and moderation. I need not dilineate the sincerity of my intentions in every measure that has been adopted. I do not claim exemption from error; but I do assert an upright and ardent devotion to the public weal, which would preclude the possibility of any premeditated wrong. In the discharge of the high duties confided to me, and that my fellow citizens are disposed to do justice to me on this point, and believe the integrity of my motives in endeavouring to merit their confidence, my highest reward. Many difficulties which the Government may have labored in the management of public interest, in a matter of pride and consolation, which I would not barter for the highest mark of political ambition.

When I came into office the Country was in a very disorganized condition throughout its various departments Civil and Military. The public offices were in a state of Chaos and confusion. The Military strength of the Nation was unknown and unorganized; the Army had been reduced to a mere skeleton and the Navy literally annihilated. The Cities had no existence except Norfolk, Portsmouth, Baltimore, Charleston & New Orleans, while the entire Coast, exposed and unprotected might have been harrassed at any moment, and our ports blockaded by a single Cruiser vessel.

Desiring confidence from this state of disorganization and imbecility of the Government, our National currency was threatening to annihilate all confidence, and was only sustained by circumstances, which this Government had no

Navy is flourishing. Under such a state of things the progress towards the Executive is increased in our Citizens and Subjects. In systematizing the various Departments; to establish a strict accountability in the discharge of public trusts; to manage the National resources; to defend Portsmouth our bleeding frontier, and to place the Country as speedily as practicable in a state of defence against all its enemies, whether savage or civilized by Organizing the Militia Creating a new Army, resuscitating the Navy and supplying the general deficiency of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, were among the early objects of my Contemplation, from which I have never permitted myself for a moment to depart, even amidst the many perplexing embarrassments by which I have been Assailed Continually since my Entrance upon the Duties of my Office. Whether it has been my unceasing Anxiety to do whatever might seem essential to the Stability of our Civil institutions. And to the perfect safety of the Nation in peace or War; and to these ends I have been led to adopt a System of Measures, which have fully realized my own expectations, and which is steadily pursued and properly sustained by the People and the Co-ordinate departments of Government, already have rendered the Nation prosperity, and happiness.

Whilst I am entirely satisfied that the general policy of my administration has been approved by the almost undivided voice of an enlightened Community, I am yet free to confess that the continued denunciations of some few of my measures by those who are not unwilling to depreciate the Character of others and Motives, cannot be disregarded by me and Should they, even be Chargeable with Error, I am sure they will be found to have been honestly committed. My Administration has been constantly administered upon the certain Conviction that it would be ever determined to Lend their temperate

Louisiana; and in every instance the favorable Establishment has been neglected only when it was obviously no other mode of arresting them in their Sanguinary Career. The extinction of the Cherokees for which the Executive has been made the subject of so much unmerited vituperation, was a measure which the safety and Tranquility of the Country imperiously demanded. This Increasing and Indignant Tribe, who had Acquired many of the pernicious habits of Civilization, without any of its virtues, were not only a source of Continual annoyance to the Eastern frontier, but were the active Agents in exciting other Tribes to Hostilities and ravages along our entire border. Their ability to mischief, too, was daily increasing by accessions from two Hundred Tribes beyond the Red River; and the natural tendencies of such a migration must be apparent to every thinking mind that has the slightest knowledge of the Character of this fierce and stealthy race. It required no prescience to foresee that the efforts of the North Mississippi to Texas would, and in some Commercial Speculations in a political Union with Mexico than any relations which they could be permitted to sustain with a Community of Honest and enlightened Americans. This truth was no more obvious to us than it was to the Mexicans who saw the advantage of the Natural tendency of the two people to assimilate & soon entered into an intimate Alliance with them— An Alliance which Contributed largely to Nourish the vain hopes of Mexico, that she would be able eventually to overthrow our institutions and usurp her Dominion over the Country. These hopes Naturally diverting her Meditations from the Incipient advantages which a peaceful Commercial Intercourse with us tendered her Government & Citizens with her settling Impracticable to Carry out their views of Conquest— Stimulating the Mexicans to remain Content in their Unhappy Situation by Promises which Stimulating the Mexicans to remain Content in their Unhappy Situation by Promises which [illegible] Immediate Interest, from the Country

country became an object of the highest impor-
tance to a successful pacification with Mexico,
and rendered doubly important our use of such
a renewal of hostilities between the two nations
that it was the design of the Americans, thus
backed and sustained by their faithful Boad-
ferro, to march our army into Texas whence-
ever they could find sufficient response from
domestic discords — and that it was the intention
of the Cherokees, and other tribes interested
with them to raise the tomahawk simultaneously in the East, in Concert with the inva-
ding squadrons of the west are facts fully
known to this Government and practically
confirmed by the disclosures made in the Ca-
ptured letters from the Mexican Authorities
to Texas and others. For this Government
to have supinely awaited the full development
of such a scheme of carnage and devastation
might have Comported with the views of those
if such there be, whose sympathies were
stronger for the Savages, than for their own na-
tive brethren; but it would have been, on the
part of those intrusted with the well being of
the Country, a guilty dereliction of duty, worse
than folly and madness; it would have been
a moral treason against the ties of blood,
religion and all the sacred principles of
Nature. But the Executive did not wait.
Energetic Measures were promptly taken to
crush these guilty hopes of our Mexican
foes, by expelling from amongst us their
savage auxiliaries. upon whose boasted pow-
ers they relied with so much Confidence for
the Execution of their sanguinary projects; and
thus does the Nation rid of our unprecedented race,
who having been flattered by the success of their
past audacity, had vainly hoped to find Con-
tinued impunity in the weakness of the Gover-
nment or the fears of the people. That the
Cherokees were our natural enemies; and that
they did. that they would prove a perpetual
source of ingratitude and disaster to the American
settlements, it was not a matter of disappoint-
ment

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

power to compel foreign Capitalists to lend their Assistance; or if they were endowed with equal Skill & the Arts of Husbandry or could teach our Manufacturers how to get the hand of Midas, there might some plausible pretext be found for the ingenerous Attempt which he is so often visited upon the subject. But Agriculture and Manufactures are both known and the ignorant of all the Arts of Gain except the plain and honest one of useful Labor, the Providence can suggest no remedy at present for the existing evils of our depreciated Currency, than the practice of Industry, Frugality, & Virtue, — which have seldom failed in any Country to conduct to individual Wealth and National Prosperity.

It should be borne in mind that the revolution of our Parent Country was achieved under a System of Paper Money, which was appreciated to the value of Coin. They however answered all the ends for which they were designed. a limited and regulated credit & a Paper government established. it served them in lieu. Money reasonable. That the Paper of a Nation should be Satisfied with Financial Secrets from our Predecessors Posts, especially when they have demonstrated that the ultimate Redemption of their Notes is certain, they must allow. With Such Precedent of Efficiency in Paper how Equal to our wants with the Precedent for — with Mankind. Could Abundant Resources for efficient and Honest Economical Expenses & with Paper as Lydia

[illegible] and understanding. [illegible] in the Civil Law
[illegible] principles governing [illegible] and
the proper Documents. Hence the [illegible] of
[illegible] Wills, Codicils and [illegible] Probate
[illegible] the Personal Estate of Testators
dying [illegible] Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration
[illegible] Executors and Administrators [illegible]
Next of Kin [illegible] Intestate Succession
[illegible] Rights [illegible] Husband and Wife
[illegible] Parent and Child [illegible] Guardian and Ward
[illegible] Infants [illegible] Domicile [illegible] Nationality
[illegible] Aliens [illegible] Legitimacy [illegible] Adoption
[illegible] Legitimation [illegible] Marriage [illegible] Divorce
[illegible] Judicial Separation [illegible] Nullity [illegible]
[illegible] Presumption of Death [illegible] Legacy Duty
[illegible] Succession Duty [illegible] Estate Duty [illegible]
[illegible] Settlements [illegible] Powers [illegible] Trustees
[illegible] Mortgagees [illegible] Rentcharges [illegible]
[illegible] Perpetuities [illegible] Accumulations [illegible]
[illegible] Conveyancing [illegible] Leases [illegible] Agreements
[illegible] Sales [illegible] Purchases [illegible] Specific Performance
[illegible] Rescission [illegible] Rectification [illegible] Boundaries
[illegible] Easements [illegible] Profits [illegible] Prendre
[illegible] Licenses [illegible] Waters [illegible] Watercourses
[illegible] Nuisance [illegible] Trespass [illegible] Ejectment
[illegible] Dilapidations [illegible] Landlord and Tenant Acts
[illegible] Compensation [illegible] Improvements [illegible]
[illegible] Fixtures [illegible] Emblements [illegible] Distress
[illegible] Agricultural Holdings [illegible] Allotments
[illegible] Commons [illegible] Highways [illegible] Bridges
[illegible] Rating [illegible] Tithes [illegible] Copyright
[illegible] Trade Marks [illegible] Libel [illegible] Slander
[illegible] Bankruptcy [illegible] Partnership [illegible]
[illegible] Companies [illegible] Principal and Agent
[illegible] Carriers [illegible] Innkeepers [illegible]
[illegible] Bailments [illegible] Pledges [illegible] Liens
[illegible] Guarantees [illegible] Indemnities [illegible]
[illegible] Insurance [illegible] Contracts [illegible]
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[illegible] Witnesses [illegible] Affidavits [illegible]
[illegible] Depositions [illegible] Commissions [illegible]
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[illegible] Parties [illegible] Costs [illegible]
[illegible] Interpleader [illegible] Arbitration [illegible]
[illegible] Judgments [illegible] Executions [illegible]
[illegible] Appeals [illegible] Jurisdiction [illegible]
[illegible] Courts [illegible] Chancery [illegible]
[illegible] Probate [illegible] Divorce [illegible]
[illegible] Admiralty [illegible] Bankruptcy [illegible]
[illegible] Common Law [illegible] Equity [illegible]
[illegible] Criminal Law [illegible] Procedure [illegible]
[illegible] Evidence [illegible] Punishments [illegible]
[illegible] Prisons [illegible] Police [illegible] Coroners
[illegible] Justices [illegible] Quarter Sessions [illegible]
[illegible] Assizes [illegible] Old Bailey [illegible]
[illegible] Criminal Appeal [illegible] Extradition
[illegible] Fugitive Offenders [illegible] Aliens [illegible]
[illegible] Prerogative [illegible] Royal Family [illegible]
[illegible] Civil List [illegible] Revenues [illegible]
[illegible] Ministers of the Crown [illegible] Parliament
[illegible] Constitution [illegible] Powers [illegible]
[illegible] Houses of Parliament [illegible] Elections
[illegible] Corrupt Practices [illegible] Local Government
[illegible] Municipal Corporations [illegible] Powers
[illegible] Duties [illegible] Byelaws [illegible] Officers
[illegible] Servants [illegible] Contracts [illegible]
[illegible] Actions [illegible] Default [illegible]
[illegible] Audit [illegible] Accounts [illegible]
[illegible] Borough Funds [illegible] Rates [illegible]
[illegible] Improvements [illegible] Town Planning [illegible]
[illegible] Open Spaces [illegible] Burial Grounds [illegible]
[illegible] Cremation [illegible] Water [illegible]
[illegible] Gas [illegible] Electricity [illegible]
[illegible] Tramways [illegible] Food [illegible]
[illegible] Drugs [illegible] Markets [illegible]
[illegible] Fairs [illegible] Weights and Measures
[illegible] Inclosure [illegible] Rivers [illegible]
[illegible] Fisheries [illegible] Salmon [illegible]
[illegible] Canals [illegible] Railways [illegible]
[illegible] Shipping [illegible] Merchant Shipping [illegible]
[illegible] Harbours [illegible] Docks [illegible]
[illegible] Pilotage [illegible] Lighthouses [illegible]
[illegible] Collisions [illegible] Salvage [illegible]
[illegible] Liability of Shipowners [illegible] Pollution
[illegible] Aviation [illegible] Air Navigation [illegible]
[illegible] Carriage by Air [illegible] Liability
[illegible] Insurance [illegible] Post Office [illegible]
[illegible] Telegraphs [illegible] Telephones [illegible]
[illegible] Wireless [illegible] Broadcasting [illegible]
[illegible] Television [illegible] Cinematograph [illegible]
[illegible] Theatres [illegible] Music Halls [illegible]
[illegible] Betting [illegible] Gaming [illegible]
[illegible] Lotteries [illegible] Racecourses [illegible]
[illegible] Licensing [illegible] Clubs [illegible]
[illegible] Friendly Societies [illegible] Industrial Assurance
[illegible] Companies [illegible] Trade Unions [illegible]
[illegible] Conciliation [illegible] Arbitration [illegible]
[illegible] Factories [illegible] Workshops [illegible]
[illegible] Mines [illegible] Quarries [illegible]
[illegible] Employment of Women [illegible] Young Persons
[illegible] Children [illegible] Education [illegible]
[illegible] Universities [illegible] Schools [illegible]
[illegible] Scholarships [illegible] Endowments [illegible]
[illegible] Charities [illegible] Friendly Societies
[illegible] Industrial Assurance [illegible] Companies
[illegible] Trade Unions [illegible] Conciliation
[illegible] Arbitration [illegible] Factories [illegible]
[illegible] Workshops [illegible] Mines [illegible]
[illegible] Quarries [illegible] Employment of Women
[illegible] Young Persons [illegible] Children [illegible]
[illegible] Education [illegible] Universities [illegible]
[illegible] Schools [illegible] Scholarships [illegible]
[illegible] Endowments [illegible] Charities

191.

First — What effect is the deportation of Our Naval force likely to have on the Negotiations — would it be calculated to facilitate or retard them?

Secondly — What are the prospects of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment; flattering or otherwise? If not flattering can a Peace be effected to continue for one two or three years? If yes, how long would it take to bring it about?

Thirdly — Are you to write positively to Mr Jefferson that although the Government of Mexico may certainly be in earnest in their professions which the matter proceeded to this crisis that there is a possibility, yet there is a possibility that we might not be able to obtain a final answer for the necessary of planning time.

We must be prepared to find this satisfactory upon our undue precipitation in the past. Delay is dangerous to us, because at present without Mexico is delaying her final answer to Jefferson. She is preparing a strong naval force. If Jefferson becomes Cap. Hartz to attack on Jefferson termination of the Negotiation, since Jefferson knows Mexico can prosecute any further hostilities against us. If the Mexican Government could procure a strong naval force to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and to blockade Vera Cruz, Tampico, Alvarado, Campeachy, Sisal, Laguna, Tuspan, Tobasco, Coatzacoalcos or the Rio Grande, as the case may be, it would be a powerful means of bringing Mexico to terms, & perhaps would be the best mode of bringing her to a speedy settlement of the matter in dispute between us. Mexico is relying on her

Mr. Great should be duly apprised of the movements of the Federalists on the Rio Grande the great disposition of the people here to flock to this Standard and the impossibility of restraining them much longer. Mr. Trist may read such parts of your letter to the American Cabinet as he may think proper.

No one can say with [illegible] and impatience until we hear from Mr Great it will be important that he communicate with us as soon as practicable, and our action upon the whole will somewhat depend upon the nature of the communications we shall receive from [illegible]

William L. Marcy

To the Hon. Abner S. Lipscomb
Secretary of State.

P. S. You will please make what additional Selections and Suggestions to Mr Trist as may occur to you proper and judicious. The letter I turn out by way of Memoranda Merely

W. L. M.

P. S.

You will also direct Commodore Perry that if no Evidence against Mr Trist can be obtained of any improper Conduct on his part as an Officer of the Navy he is to cease to [illegible] Charges in Consequence with orders from any of the Navy to consider the order for Portell's arrest as with drawn.

W. L.

Letter

To Hon. John L. Sullivan. Relative to Capt. Wilde's right of joining a Squadron under Settlement with him.

Tuscaloosa 11th June 1840

Dear Judge

I have just been informed by James Orr, that Capt. H. Wilde is about to have the power in a few days to join the Squadron on the Gulf, I do not wish him to do so, until he receive orders to that effect. I have also that he has Recruited men enough almost to man the Steamer; this was not originally my design when I drew on the Custom House for funds to recruit with; my object was merely to enable him to procure men enough to take care of the vessels in port and keep them in good order & should be glad your would enquire into these things, and by all means have a settlement with the Captain before you leave with regard to the disbursement of the funds drawn from the Collector. I intend to have him many men he has Recruited—then very many dollars has been expended, and vouchers for every thing which he has done— this is essential to a correct mode of doing business, and I must ask of you the favor to attend to it for me.

Your friend &c

Marcus J. Gunn

Washton 15 June 1812.

To the Hon. Alex Le Roy Bancks

Dear Sir,

The letter you addressed me some weeks ago expressing your sick-ended return to the United States was duly, received; and that it was not sooner responded to has been owing to ill health and a variety of other causes but not to any wanton inattention, or neglect of those sincere sentiments which it contained. We assure, dear Sir, that every good feeling which you have expressed towards me is fully reciprocated; and it is the increasing regret which I experience at the day of your departure draws nearer, that reminds me of my duty and impels me to tender you the private friendship which I entertain for you, as well as my high appreciation of your character and conduct as the Diplomatic Representative of your government. The manner yet dignified manner with which you have dischd every the duties confided in you, commands my admiration and respect, which the harmony which has always prevailed in our Official intercourse together with the personal regard which those have manifested towards me personally cherished, are matters which will always with great satisfaction be reverted, and I doubt not with pleasure a source of gratifying reflections for the future. It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to yourself as well as to your numerous friends at home to learn, dear Sir, that you leave this Country with the best wishes and the highest confidence of a large share of the Community in which you have been residing. Your deportment officially and privately have been such as to create many

friends.

friends — no enemies — and to insure the respect of all. In this general testimony of your worth permit me to add my own, with a sincere desire that your days may be many and happy, and that neither time nor circumstances may bring any interruption or decay to those sentiments of kindness with which you were pleased to take leave in your letter, and with which I now subscribe myself most respectfully

Your friend and Obedient Servant

Miraboau B. Lamar

Instructions

to Comm.r Moore.

Vera Cruz

Relative to his occupying a position near Vera Cruz &c.

Galveston 2d. June 1840.

Sir

You will with all Convenient dispatch proceed with all of the vessels under your Command, which are manned and equipped for service to some safe anchorage not far from Vera Cruz; You will avail yourself of the first safe opportunity of sending in the dispatches committed to your care, for Richard Pakenham Esq.r Britannic Majesty's Minister at Mexico, to the care of the British Consul at Vera Cruz; You will cause one of the vessels under your Command to stand off, and on, Point Mariandrea for thirteen days after the dispatch has been delivered at Vera Cruz — for the purpose of receiving such Communications as may be sent out to you from Mr. Thompson the Agent of this Government in Mexico. Should these dispatches be for this Government you will forward them immediately by one of the best sailing vessels under your Command.

Should you receive a despatch from M. Treat informing you that he had failed in his negotiations you will be Authorised to Cruise against the Mexican Vessels and make prizes of them taking Care to avoid all Collisions with Neutral Nations; always respecting the principle that the Neutral flag protects the Cargo. You will be particular to avoid all Offensive means, and not shew yourself before Vera Cruz, or any other Mexican Port until after you have heard from Mr Treat.— Should you not hear from Mexico, after waiting the time before mentioned you will wait at some safe and Convenient place, and send to this Government for further instructions. You will not Commence hostilities unless you should be informed by M. Treat of the failure of his negotiations. If you should be attacked you will of Course be at liberty to defend yourself and the honor of your flag; by destroying or Capturing the enemies vessel whether public or Merchantman. It is the object of this Government to avoid all hostilities with the Mexican Government until M. Treat can be heard from, and until you receive orders from this Government unless you should be informed by M. Treat, that his negotiation had failed, and you are expected to use every precaution to avoid defeating the views of this government.

You will endeavor to ascertain the Condition of the State of Yucatan:— and the disposition of those functionaries, administering their Government, whether friendly or otherwise to us, any manifestations of friendship from them, you will duly appreciate.

In the event of hostilities, such Captures as you may make, you will send into Galveston or Matagorda for adjudication, as early as Convenient.

William L. Hunter

To Commander L. N. Stone
Texas Navy.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] June 1840.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Memorialist of that individual upon the application of the Heirs of the deceased to make his Property over to them. Some such Provision would also be necessary in the Case of Persons who have left the Province without Leave, and who may afterwards return.

The Memorialist begs leave to suggest that the Law of Inheritance as regards Property in Land, should be the same as that which governs Personal Property, and that the Children of deceased Persons should be entitled to an equal Share of their Parents Property

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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To John Rice Jones Post Master Gen.

In relation to his suspension his Chief Clerk in Office and requesting his resignation &c.

Executive Department
August 28th 1824

John Rice Jones Esq.
Post Master General

Sir. Although several days have elapsed since I addressed you a note requesting you to remove your Chief Clerk Mr. Johnson, yet I have received no response. In first requesting the removal of that gentleman, I was prompted by no personal ill will to him, but acted alone from a sense of duty having had strong reasons to believe he had been guilty of malpractices whilst he was Chief Clerk in another Bureau. Since writing my last note that gentleman (within your own knowledge) has published an incorrect statement, tending to the motives of the President in removing him from his former situation, and yet under all these circumstances you still retain him in your employment. So far as this extraordinary conduct on your part may be intended as an insult to me personally, I am not at liberty to notice or regard, but inasmuch as it is most unjustifiable disrespect to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, I should feel myself a derelict to the Nation I serve, if I tamely submit such official indignities to pass unnoticed, I am therefore constrained to request your resignation

William B. Lewis

To the
Right Hon. Lord John Russell

Relative to the persons of Color taken from Texas by John Taylor.

Republic of Texas
Executive Department
City of Austin 12 Oct 1840.

My Lord

I have recently received a letter from John Taylor dated Barbadoes July 28. in which he informs me that he is under prosecution for having transported certain persons of Color in Texas to be held as slaves and the alledged that "the foundation of this charge is the fact, that these persons are later date than from the declaration of Independance of Texas, and the presumption that this declaration had made slaves of all Colored persons in Texas at that time held by inheritance. I have no knowledge of Mr. Taylor but it affords me gratification in Compliance with his request to testify to your Lordship the utter falsity of this interpretation of our Institutions. The declaration of Independence makes no allusion to the subject of domestic slavery, the ninth Article in the Schedule of our Constitution provides that "all persons of Color who are slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas and who are now held in bondage shall remain in the like state of servitude provided the said slaves shall be the bona fide property of the persons so holding said slaves &c. It would be superfluous to suggest to your Lordship that under this provision (and we can have no law Contravening it) it would be impossible to subject to absolute slavery any person unlimited for years only or who was not a slave for life previous to his emigration to the Country. I am prompted to this Communication by a desire to correct an erroneous error in relation to our young institutions, and so far as the Correction will go to vindicate the innocence of one of her Britanic Majesty's subjects. With great consideration I have the honor to be your Lordships most Ob.t Serv.t

To The Right Hon. Lord John Russell
&c. &c. &c.

Annual Message
to
Congress

1st Nov: 1840

Executive Department
November 1st. 1840.-

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives

I have much pleasure in again
meeting the assembled representatives of the people
and in offering them my Congratulations on the
increased prospects of happiness and prosperity wh-
ich are presented to every Class of our Citizens. Since
the adjournment of last Congress the Settlements
have been extended on various parts of the frontier
the seasons and the soil have afforded the richest
reward to the labors of the agriculturists and
the Country has continued gradually to improve
in the number and Capacity of its population.
That we have had amid these sources of felicity,
to encounter the embarrassments, and difficulties
which have unavoidably resulted from our ac-
knowledged existence as a Nation by the Govern-
ment from which we were Compelled to Separate,
and our peculiar position in reference to various
Indian tribes which are occupying portions of our
Country, and infesting our borders; and the still
greater embarrassments and difficulties which
have grown out of the depreciated Condition of
our circulating Medium is Certainly true; but-
notwithstanding these great drawbacks to individ-
dual and National enterprise and prosperity, it
is believed that the people of few Countries in the
Globe have enjoyed a greater exemption from the
absolute ills of life, or a larger share of actual
Comfort than have fallen to our lot. If we look
at the Condition of other Nations, we shall see,
it in those of the most perfect organization
elements of dissatisfaction and discontent.

presented in all the forms of discordant interests and feelings, political strifes, pecuniary embarrassments and national disagreements, from most of which, as yet, we are happily exempt: and although we are now deprived of many advantages which time has secured to them, we have, nevertheless, experienced in the luxuriant fertility of our soil, the benignant and healthful influence of our climate, the wise organization of our government, and the perfect security afforded to the citizen in all his rights by the enforcement of salutary Laws, benefits which, under an entirely satisfied with our condition, should at least prevent us from despairing at the existence of evils which may be said to be inseparable from all new Governments, and especially those which have had their Origin in revolution and civil war, and which time and a steady adherence to a judicious and patriotic policy alone can remedy. If we compare our present Condition, and future prospects with those of any other nation, which has risen into existence before us, we surely shall find no reason for gloom and despondence in the picture it presents. Scarcely five years have elapsed since Texas, without money or Arms or any of the means of war, and with a population of less than forty thousand souls first raised the Standard of resistance to the despotism and misrule of a Government Claiming the Control of unbounded Wealth and of Eight Millions of inhabitants; and yet within that short period, against such fearful odds, she has not only achieved and secured her independence beyond the reach of doubt but has maintained a well organized Government at home established foreign Relations abroad, more than quadrupled her population and now exhibits to the world a Country teeming with all that is essential to the Necessities or happiness of Man; and this too, without incurring a debt exceeding five Millions of dollars including every species of liability, both foreign and domestic. Can such a state of things as this produce gloom and despondence in the hearts of those whose indomitable Courage and persevering

Sentinel

services have achieved so much. Assuredly not— on the contrary we find in it abundant cause to felicitate ourselves on the almost Magical Change which so short a time has already produced, and every inducement to stimulate us in the pursuit of that policy which has thus far led to such fortunate results.

Our foreign affairs have experienced but little Change since I last had an opportunity of addressing you. With the United States and France, our relations continue to be of the most friendly Character. Great Britain, influenced perhaps by her Mexican interests and policy, yet withholds the acknowledgement of our rights as an independent and Sovereign Nation. How long She may Continue to maintain this attitude, we have not the means of knowing, but that she will eventually Change her policy in this respect is most certain; and from the forbearance observed by some of her influential Journals, in reference to this Country, and the many acts of decided friendship extended by her Minister in Mexico, to our Agent during the past Summer, we may hope that the day is not far distant when She will be disposed to act with a more enlightened and Magnanimous Spirit towards us.

With Holland and Belgium it is probable that Treaties of friendship and Commerce have already been formed. General James Hamilton one of the Envoys Extraordinary abroad, was authorized to negotiate such Treaties previous to his final departure from France, and at Copenhagen recently received from him, this government was informed that Negotiations had been opened Holland with every prospect of early and full success and that he anticipated no difficulty in effecting similar Arrangements with Belgium, as it was understood that the Government of that Country had already inclination but a willingness to treat with an independent Nation when an application should be made

with that object.

In regard to Spain, no overtures have, as yet, been made, either in respect to the recognition of our independence, or the establishment of Commercial intercourse. The distracted condition of that Kingdom, for some time past, growing out of her domestic wars has heretofore rendered the Person inaccessible to any proposition of the sort, as it could not reasonably be supposed that she would, admid her own revolutions, be disposed to acknowledge rights, which however just in themselves, had been so recently acquired by revolt; but as her internal Commotions and difficulties, are now settled, and the Throne and Guard of Peace will enable her to view subjects of this sort Calmly and dispassionately, it may be worthy of enquiry whether the attempt should not be made to accomplish both of these objects. Her acknowledgment of our existence as an independent Nation, would necessarily exert an influence Over our Relations with Mexico, and in that view would be valuable to us; but the benefits which would result from the establishment of Commercial Relations between the two Countries would be vastly more important. The proximity of the Island of Cuba, any the many Articles of almost indispensable necessity produced upon that Island which are consumed by our Citizens, affords of themselves sufficient evidence of the importance of a direct Commercial intercourse between the two Nations. At present the Coffee, Sugar and other products of Cuba are imported into Texas, through the ports of the United States, by which means they come charged to us not only with double duties, but with the increased expences of double freights, Commissions and profits all of which would be saved to our Merchants and other Citizens permitted to Carry on a trade there by the Havana and other West Indian Ports. But it is not our imports alone that we should experience benefits from a Commercial treaty with Spain; equal advantages

Instructions were sent to Mr. Pinckney to negotiate a Treaty for the cession of Louisiana & the Floridas, but no intimation was given to the Executive of the Commissioners having been appointed to join Mr. Monroe in the Negotiation, nor of the Instructions which they had received. Mr. Pinckney was left entirely ignorant of the Subject which occasioned the Mission, & of the Objects which it was intended to accomplish. Nor was he informed of the Negotiations which had been carried on with the Ministers of France, relative to the Cession of Louisiana, or of the Claims of the United States for Spoliations committed on their Commerce. Mr. Monroe was not even informed of the Appointment of Mr. Pinckney, or of the Objects of his Mission, when he left the United States.

In regard to Great Britain, every Circumstance which could excite Irritation, was sedulously kept in View. Not only was the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay, suffered to remain unratified for more than two years, but when finally ratified, it was accompanied by a declaration, that the British Government did not consider itself bound to observe that Article in the Treaty, which restricted privateers & their prizes, from resorting to certain Ports, while those of their Enemies were excluded from the Ports of the United States. Every Complaint of Spoliations committed on our Commerce, was treated with Neglect. Mr. Monroe was not even authorized to bring forward the Claims for Impressment of our Seamen, which had been the principal cause of Irritation between the two Countries. Mr. Pinckney was left entirely unprovided with Instructions, on this important Subject, when he was appointed Minister to the Court of St.

Should be persevered at this time it is Matter of great doubt whether they ultimately be a means of aggravating the evil, and perpetuate that Spirit of Opposition & Party which already distracts the Country. But we could wish that the Assembly would be extremely careful how they proceed to pass Laws which may be considered as Violations of the Constitution, since the Judges will be obliged to pay Attention to them as Laws, and upon Solemn Occasions will have to declare them void. It is to be wished also that Gentlemen would attend to their Duty in the Assembly, for frequently a single Member by his Negligence may be the Occasion of passing a Law which he disapproves, when if present he might have prevented it. The Governor has a Negative upon the Laws, but this is frequently overruled, and he is obliged to pass Laws which he disapproves, and which may be extremely injurious to the Community at large. Instances of this kind must frequently happen in the course of Legislation, but the Mischief is greatly encreased when Gentlemen neglect their Duty. The Remedy for this is in the Hands of the People themselves, they should be watchful of the Conduct of their Representatives, and should not re-elect Men who have betrayed their Trust. Constituents have a right to instruct their Representatives, and the latter ought implicitly to obey their Instructions, or resign their Seats. But the Misfortune is, that the People are frequently too much engaged in their own Affairs, or too indolent to pay proper Attention to Public Business, even when the most important Subjects are under Consideration and Decision. This Inattention encourages Bribery & Corruption, and lays the Foundation for Ambition, Tyranny & Oppression. The Duties of Legislation, and the Principles on which they should be conducted, are frequently too little attended to, and imperfectly understood. Hence arises that Fluctuation & Inconsistency which prevails in our Public Councils, and which has a very unfavorable Influence upon the Character of our Governments both at home & abroad. Every Change of Measures, and every Revolution of Party, tends to diminish the Confidence & Respect of the People for their Rulers, and to destroy that Attachment & Veneration for the Laws, which is necessary to their Existence & Execution. What Remedy can be provided for this Evil, or how the Growing Spirit of Locality can be checked, and the People persuaded to direct their Attention chiefly to National Objects, are Questions which will require the Interposition of wise & patriotic Councils. It is much to be lamented that Local Interests should ever be placed in Competition with National Objects; but when they are, or when they cannot prudently be reconciled, the latter ought invariably to be preferred; for the Welfare of the Whole must depend upon and include the Welfare of every Part, and cannot be purchased by the Sacrifice of it. To this Principle individuals must submit their Interests, and Legislatures must conform their Regulations. Nor ought this Principle ever to be sacrificed to Views of present Convenience or Advantage, which will be temporary, or which may be productive of general Evil to the Community at large. Partial Interests & Views, when adopted by Law, or sanctioned by Usage, naturally produce Partial Attachments & Prejudices, which are seldom reconciled to general Views of Government & Policy. Such Attachments & Prejudices ought not to bias the Councils of a Nation which consults its Happiness, or regards its Reputation with Other Nations: For they often lead to hasty, unadvised, and improper Resentments & Animosities, which are productive of Alienation, Contempt & Hatred, and frequently terminate in War & Bloodshed, to the Misery & Ruin of those Nations, in which they prevail. The Permanent Welfare of every Nation requires, that such Partialities & Prejudices should be discouraged & restrained. This is always the Duty of Wise Governments, but seldom the Policy of Popular ones, which commonly depend for Support upon the Breath of Party, and are frequently forced to sacrifice their Tranquility, their Interest & their Duty to the Clamours of Faction. Change in Public Measures, and Revolution in Public Councils, are frequently necessary & expedient, but perpetual Fluctuation ought to be avoided. It is the Misfortune of Popular Governments, that the Causes which lead to them, and the Effects which proceed from them, too frequently perpetuate Fluctuation & Change. Parties in Power are encouraged to make Alterations, in Hopes of rendering their Administration popular; and Parties out of Power are stimulated to the same Measures, in Hopes of displacing their Predecessors & getting into Office. Hence arises that Rage for Novelty & Experiment, which frequently disturbs the Public Councils & Harasses the People. Thus Parties in Power are frequently urged to Measures which they disapprove, and which they would not pursue, but to prevent Clamour & Opposition. Hence Laws are made & unmade, Taxes imposed & repealed, Troops raised & disbanded, Fortifications built & demolished, Navies equipped & laid up, Alliances formed & dissolved, Wars declared & Peace concluded, often contrary to the Wishes & Interests of the People, and sometimes contrary to their Judgment. Hence Commerce, Agriculture & Industry are frequently injured & destroyed, and the Wealth & Resources of the Country squandered & lost. Hence arises that Inconstancy & Mutability in Measures, which forfeits Reputation & Confidence abroad, and destroys Harmony & Confidence at home. Hence arises that Fluctuation & Inconsistency in Public Councils, which renders Government contemptible & Laws disregarded. Hence arises that Want of Energy in Government, which is the Source of Anarchy & Confusion. Hence arises that Want of Protection to Persons & Property, which is the Parent of Violence & Oppression. Hence arises that Want of Security to Liberty & Property, which destroys Public & Private Confidence, and is the Bane of Industry, Improvement & Happiness. Hence arises that Want of Vigour in Government, which is the Cause of Insolence in the People, and Impotence in Rulers; which makes Liberty degenerate into Licentiousness, and wears out the Spirit & Patriotism of the People; which perverts Liberty into Tyranny, for the Tyranny of a single Man is often the Consequence of the Violence of Party, or the Misery of Anarchy. Hence arises that Want of Stability in Government, which produces Revolutions & Counter-Revolutions, Alternate Triumph & Punishment, Unjust Exile & Restoration, Incessant Commotion & Misery. Hence arises that Want of Wisdom in Government, which cannot look beyond the present Hour, which is incapable of Deliberation & Design, which is forced to resign the Future to Chance & Conjecture, and which must ever be unstable, unsteady & unsuccessful. Hence arises that Want of Foresight in Government, which cannot diminish Expence by Reformation, which cannot increase Revenue but by Taxation, which cannot avoid Contraction but by Bankruptcy, which cannot prevent War but by Submission, which cannot command Peace but by Concession, which cannot repress Insult but by Apology, which cannot silence Clamour but by Barbarity, which cannot escape Contempt but by Meanness, which cannot obtain Confidence but by Perfidy, which cannot shun Disgrace but by Dishonour, which cannot avoid Ruin but by Infamy. Hence arises that Want of Dignity in Government, which loses the Affections of the People, which destroys Public Spirit & Virtue, which taints the Morals of the People, which produces Contempt for Laws, Magistrates & Religion, which is the Parent of Corruption & Venality, which is the Source of Misery & Ruin to the People, and which must ever render Liberty a Curse rather than a Blessing to Mankind. 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[illegible] of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, shall determine, and may from time to time change the rate of interest to be allowed upon deposits, and the manner of withdrawing the same.

The Board of Directors may appoint a Secretary, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and of the Executive Committee, and perform all duties incident to his office. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board may determine, and shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board may require.

The Board of Directors may appoint a Treasurer, who shall have the custody of the funds and securities of the Bank, and shall perform all duties incident to his office or required by the By-Laws. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board may determine, and shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board may require.

The Board of Directors may appoint an Actuary, who shall have charge of the Bank's insurance business, and perform all duties required by the By-Laws. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board may determine, and shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board may require.

The Board of Directors may appoint a Medical Examiner, who shall be a physician of good standing in the community, and whose duty it shall be to examine all persons proposed for insurance in the Bank, and report to the Board his opinion as to the insurability of each such person. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board may determine, and shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board may require.

The Board of Directors may appoint a Loss Adjuster, who shall have charge of the adjustment of all losses by fire, and perform all duties incident to his office. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board may determine, and shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board may require.

The Board of Directors may appoint a Chief Engineer, who shall have charge of the fire-fighting apparatus of the Bank

[illegible]

and performance of their Government the Country owed it to their Interest & their own to recognize its existence, and the prejudices which with the Society of a large Party in that Country to favor and Encourage it. It cannot be Supposed that the determination of the Commissioners, not to open Negotiations could be more Generally known, Should, Consequently, no direct Steps to obtain a Loan in France, had been made up to the time of the last Advices received from the Commissioners, instead of which they had proceeded to the Hague, with the view of obtaining an Recognition of our Independence by the Government of Holland, as a preliminary Step to opening Negotiations with the Courts of that Country, believing that Arrangements might be made with them upon Easier Terms than could be obtained under existing Circumstances either in France or in England.

In the Correspondence of Colonel Hamilton, it will be perceived that although confidence in the ultimate Success of his Mission, is still the most permanent Feature. That he has objections to encounter is certainly true; but the existing Appearances which have heretofore prevailed in the Courts of Europe, regarding determinations to persist in the Pursuit of this Object, in Despite of Every Obstacle, must Inevitably terminate Successfully, if to be attainable. Should he fail in his Observations at the Hague, he will return to Madrid, and if he can succeed in obtaining a Recognition of our Independence by the Catholic Majesty (of which he has strong expectations) other Arrangements may be

measure, and of aiding in that it may be inferred from his letter that it is intended to press again to France and to close his negotiation upon terms which can there be had for this Country.

It is certainly to be regretted that a loan could not have been effected at an earlier period as by that means a heavy sum in the premiums of the Government would have been saved; but the delay has not been wholly unattended with beneficial Consequences to the Country, as the extraordinary efforts of the Commissioners to disseminate Correct information in reference to the Condition, Resources, and Lessons of the Nation, have had a most salutary influence in dissipating the public mind of the errors and prejudices heretofore existing in almost every part of Europe, respecting us as a people and a Government. Besides by the voluntary and generous Offer of General Hamilton to act as our political agent at the Courts of Great Britain Holland and Belgium in the Negotiation for such Loans as might be found wanting here, a heavy expence in salaries & outfits of foreign Agents has been saved to the Government. While it has had all the advantages which could be derived from the events of an active and experienced Negotiation abroad.

Among the various duties which will claim the attention of Congress during the present session, there are none more important than those which relate to the finance affairs of the Government. Such system of finances should be adopted, if practicable, which will, to some extent, relieve the people from any embarrassments the Country is so likely to be necessary that it can require no argument to prove it, the entire expenditures of the Government, including every thing that is required for the ordinary administration of the Civil, Military and Naval departments would probably not exceed five hundred thousand dollars a year, if these expenditures could be met

with

with funds not depreciated in value, and when it is known that the revenues of the nation as provided by law, if faithfully Collected, would Amount Annually to Nearly one Million of Dollars, it would Seem that a System might be devised which would not only remove present Embarrassments but which Could be gradually extended to the extinguishment of the National debt.

I am aware that the rates of Duties and imposts imposed by the last Congress, are Considered by some as being too high and burthensome to the people; but it has appeared to me that this objection has its origin more in a want of reflection, or a morbid peculiarness of disposition, than to any thing intrinsically oppressive in the Law, for it is unquestionably true that the taxes, both direct and indirect, required of the Citizens in this Country are far less than those which are paid under any other Civilized government in the world. Take for example our imposts duties and Compare them with those of the United States, where the people are more free from unnecessary and vexatious interference than they are in any other Civilized Country, and we shall see that ours so far from being onerous and oppressive, would, under that Government, be regarded as exceedingly light. The duties on importations, as fixed by Law with one or two exceptions, fifteen per cent. ad valorem, when Really paid Never Exceed, per centum in actually paid; While in the United States, notwithstanding the recent modification of the tariff, after the entire payment of the National debt and the accumulation of Surplus of forty millions in the Treasury, the greatest duties can actually never Exceed twenty per centum ad valorem, on the Most extensive Consumption and on but few articles will it be found that the duties exceed fifteen per centum on any Articles. Even if it is seen, that in the United States while taxes are required, the duties never rise to fifteen times as much per actually paid in this Country, and the difference in the Amount will be found upon examination to be nearly as great. If so no Argument in support of the

change of territorial location, to say, that the duties required by law are fifteen per centum upon the value of the articles charged with them, because the amount actually paid is only three per cent. or less, and if it is only the latter amount which the government receives, notwithstanding the nominal collections are fifteen per cent. as the loss on the depreciation of the paper in which the duties and duties are collected, is not sustained by the agriculturist or the importer, they being certain to estimate the value of their crops or merchandize in reference to its real depreciation, and to fix their prices upon them accordingly. It is the country, in its aggregate capacity and not the individual inhabitants, (beyond the Officers of the Government) that sustain the loss, as the paper issued to supply its wants is disposed of, only at its market value, and again comes back to the treasury in taxes intrinsically possessing no higher value than as given to it in its circulation in the Community.

In considering this important subject, it is respectfully that Congress may find it practicable to lessen the public expenditure without materially affecting the efficient transactions of the public business. The amalgamation of some of the public offices and discontinuance of others, may possibly be effected, temporarily at least, without producing great detriment to the substantial interests of the nation, and if it can be done in times of so much pecuniary embarrassment, no saving should be considered too small to merit attention. The whole subject is therefore respectfully submitted to their wisdom and mature consideration.

In regard to the details of the administration of the Government during the last year I must beg leave to refer the Executive Congress to the reports from the several departments which accompany this communication, which owing to a very severe and protracted illness, I have been unable to bestow that personal attention to those details which under other circumstances they would have received. Indeed, it constant, and often to be exciting

Congratulating you upon your safe arrival for some months past, that in making this Communication, I have been Compelled to pass by many subjects of interest, which I desired, and had intended to present to your Consideration; Reposing, however, that entire Confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Representatives of the people, that their selection and high station implies, and feeling every assurance that their entire efforts will be directed to the promotion of the best interests of the Country, I am consoled by the reflection, that although my personal infirmities may prevent my having an efficient Coadjutor with them, their own exertions will more than supply the deficiency

Winder R. Farnan

Wm. P. Preston

Replying to his Communication relative to Negotiations for the Land Office

Executive Department
Austin, 11th Jan. 1840.

Wm. P. Preston Esq
Commissioner of the
General Land Office

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 2nd inst. I have to say it is not my wish to interfere with the private rules adopted by any of the Departments in the transaction of their business. The Heads of such Departments are the proper Judges of the propriety of altering, modifying or departing from such rules. In the case you have stated however, I can see no impropriety in giving persons claiming lands to any individual entitled to them upon their complying with the regulations prescribed by the Law, provided in so doing, injustice is done to no other person by withholding their patents, or issuing them when they are objected to. The rule you have established is one, no doubt, founded in convenience to the general transaction of the business of your Department, but like all other general rules, it should yield to circumstances when no injustice is done by its observance to the community, whereby the general interests of the Community will be promoted. To the person desiring an injury to be redressed without complying with the

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Executive Department
Nov. 16. 1841

To the Hon. the House of
Representatives

Gentlemen.

In answer
to the enquiries involved in your Resolution requesting the President to Communicate to the House of Representatives, the terms upon which Messrs Bunkley and Hamilton were employed to negotiate the loan of five Millions of dollars, I have to say that upon a strict search at the Treasury Department, the present acting Secretary has been unable to find the written Contract which was directed to be entered into with these gentlemen and which, I have no doubt was executed by them and the Hon. A. J. Dunlap; but which unfortunately was mislaid by general Dunlap in the hurry of his departure for the United States. The circumstances under which that Contract was made, and the terms of it were as follows:- General Hamilton met the President and Members of the Cabinet in Council, and after presenting his views in respect to measures which might become necessary in the successful Negotiation of the loan it was agreed that the Commissioners should receive into their Control, upon all the moneys obtained by them, and paid over to their Government, deducting from the gross proceeds of the loan, all the expenses of the negotiation, the usual commissions, and personal Expenses, and that in the adoption of such other measures as might be deemed necessary to the accomplishment of their undertaking, they were to be at liberty to expend a sum not to exceed Eight per Cent upon the Amount received, and that in case any of these measures should necessarily be of a confidential character, it was understood that they should, in their settlement, not be required to produce any

vouchers for these disbursements further than their own written statement that they had been justly made.

It was also understood that if the bonds should be negotiated at a rate which would produce a larger amount than their par value (which at that time was not thought improbable) the Commissioners were to take the excess and the exchanges in full compensation for their services, and all the expenses and disbursements which might be incurred, in the negotiation, and in that event they were to pay to this Government in gold funds, dollar for dollar, the nominal amount of the bonds negotiated; and that the negotiation themselves failing, they were to receive no compensation for their services and no reimbursement for the expenses incurred.

The terms of this agreement and understanding were taken down in writing at the time, on the form of Memorandum, and were Carried from the meeting by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of drawing up the Contract and having it executed by the parties, and when this was done I believe that it had been done and that it was filed away in the Department. — Upon a search for it now, however, nothing can be found in reference to the subject except the accompanying letters of instructions which are not sufficiently full and explicit to convey any correct idea of the character of the Contract. That Contract was reduced to writing at the time, Secretary Gallatin no doubt, but subsequent events rendering the last points never all the negotiations by the agents and said done Consul, Mr. Baring, in the country of his Department, negotiated to sell it, there were many matters to intermix the Govt. Agents of negotiations; that which was to be done without authority, were made, when subsequently determined upon by our Government, and which was finished in that country by the agents in the Gentlemen who there succeeded the Cabinet and the new Government.

Albert Gallatin

No. 1.

Message

from

the House of Representatives, relative to Part of the Powers of Representation for Objects of Revenue.

Presented and ordered
to lie on the Table.

To the Hon. Daniel Webster,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir,

I am directed by
the House of Representatives to inform the Senate,
that they have passed a Resolution, entitled
"An Act relative to Certificates and Returns
to be made by Collectors of Direct Taxes and
Internal Duties."

If the Senate should desire the information upon
this subject, which is contained in the accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Treasury,
I am directed to request the additional number of
Copies, for the use of the House of Representatives.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Thomas Dwight, Jun.
Clerk.

Ordered,

That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be requested to furnish the Senate with Copies of the Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying the Resolution of the House of Representatives, entitled "An Act relative to Certificates and Returns to be made by Collectors of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties."

Sent down for concurrence.

Jonathan Mason, Jr.
Secretary.

Read and Concurred
Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1840

To the Hon. Daniel Webster,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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the Senate to inform the House of Representatives,
that they have passed a Resolution, entitled
"An Act relative to Certificates and Returns
to be made by Collectors of Direct Taxes and
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If the House of Representatives should desire the information upon
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I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Jonathan Mason, Jr.
Secretary.

Ordered,

That the Secretary of the Senate be requested to furnish the House of Representatives with Copies of the Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying the Resolution of the Senate, entitled "An Act relative to Certificates and Returns to be made by Collectors of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties."

Sent down for concurrence.

Thomas Dwight, Jun.
Clerk.

[illegible] Tausch [illegible] Tausch [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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City of Austin
the 14th March 1841

Charles De Morse Esq. Mayor
and other gentlemen of the Corporation

I regret exceedingly that Circumstances at this time will not permit me to accept the public dinner tendered in your Communication of yesterday in behalf of the Citizens and fellow Citizens of this County and City. In declining the honor intended I would by no means have it inferred that I do not appreciate the kindness of feelings with which it has been offered. although invited to the dinner by a Committee of the good people of this City in December last, with little prospect of Liberty, of Life, or Fortune, being again in the possession of public Offices, or in the carrying out of State Policy, but having been entirely Voluntary, Unbiased, Through a Deep sense of the Duties of Your Servant & Office, I shall be certainly Wrong if not make a great sacrifice to that Disposition and also a total want of Every generous quality of the human Heart, if I were Now to Retire with indifference or Neglect, the general satisfaction of Duty, action which Events may Devolve to Benefit, and Your Confidence to Neglect, the General

may seem entirely unnecessary; but it has been suggested in the interchange of thought between the different sections that some such statement might properly accompany the Address, I have attempted to give it.

In the selection of persons to whom I have offered positions in my Official Family, I have endeavored to select those who, in my judgment, are the most competent for the discharge of the duties of the several stations. I have been governed by a sincere desire to promote the interests of the whole country; and have consulted the wishes of the people, so far as I could learn them, regardless of party divisions in the several States. I have no other object than to administer the government in such a manner as shall restore harmony and prosperity to the whole country, and I look forward with confidence to the support of all good citizens.

I shall rely upon the intelligence and patriotism of the several States, and upon the protection of Almighty God, for the success of my administration, in the hope that my labors may result in the restoration of peace, prosperity, and unity, and the establishment of permanent liberty. Without these, the highest earthly object will be unattainable. With them, all will be added unto us that can make us a happy and prosperous people. Still looking to Him in whose hands are the destinies of nations and individuals, with a firm reliance on His aid, but humbly invoking His infinite wisdom and goodness to guide us in the way we should go, I enter on the discharge of the duties of President of the United States.

Fellow-citizens, I have now reached the point at which my predecessor, Mr. Buchanan, stood when he began his Inaugural Address. He dwelt at length on the causes which had led to the then distracted condition of the country, and concluded that the power conferred upon him was not sufficient to warrant him in doing anything to prevent the dismemberment of the Confederacy. Fortunately, that view is not mine. Mr. Buchanan's duties and responsibilities were indeed greater than have devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. His province was limited by no Constitutional provision, while the General Government was invested by all with the power to enforce the collection of duties and imposts, and the possession of property, throughout the United States. Whether he might have used this power with success, if he had attempted it, is a question which history will answer; but it is certain that he did not attempt it. In his position, right or wrong, I must act. Doubtless, I could, with the unanimous support of the North, make a vigorous war, and, after the lapse of time, and the expenditure of treasure and blood, conquer a peace; but what then? Conquer them, and you only make them enemies more implacable than ever. But the fact is, they are not enemies, and must not be treated as such. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Dear

The Directors of Argo Union Co. Ltd., are busy
[illegible] the Union Pacific Railroad to [illegible]
[illegible] of the Directors of Argo Railroad, Chairman
[illegible] Mr. Sherman Hoar Argo Railroad Argo [illegible]
[illegible] to the Board Office Building, [illegible]
[illegible] Board of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.
[illegible] Argo Railroad Co. [illegible] Argo
[illegible] Union Pacific Railroad Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Organized for some other purpose than the avowed one. That that steed purpose may be remains to be determined; but we have sufficient grounds to believe, that an Attack upon this place or some other portion of Our Country is intended, it behooves us therefore to be on the alert and fully prepared to meet them.

I have already one Spy Company out to watch the enemies movements; and shall forthwith dispatch one or two other Companies to different points for the same purposes. They will have orders to give us the earliest information respecting the movements and design of the enemy, and in the mean time, I think the Militia of Our Country should keep themselves in such a State of preparation and readiness as will enable them to take the field, in case of necessity at the shortest possible notice. Should Texas Cross the Rio Grande and advance into our territory, no matter under what pretence, it may become necessary to give him a prompt expulsion. It is not my intention to to Create any Alarm; or to call out the Militia unless it becomes absolutely necessary to repel a direct invasion; I shall therefore withhold no proclamation until it is believed Time is an absolute necessity for immediate and active Operations, when I confidently hope the Call will be responded to with energy and promptness. The design and movements of Texas may not be such as are anticipated; in which event there will be no cause of any call upon the Country; but under all existing circumstances I consider it highly important to the public Service that the Militia should be kept in a State of preparation to move at one hours notice, should the emergency come upon us; and knowing so I must request that you will give to your Militia Officers, such orders and instructions as will enable you to bring your quota of men to the field at short delay, when Called upon by the Secretary of War.

I am, &c, very respectfully your ob't Serv't

William B. Lamar

Executive Department
Austin 3d. June 1841.

To Joseph Rowlett
Sir,

The Hon. S. H. Mayfield being absent from the Seat of Government, you will take Charge of the Department of State as Acting Secretary, during his absence, or until some other person may be appointed.

Yours Respectfully
Mirabeau B. Lamar

Executive Department
Austin May 25th 1841

Samuel A Roberts Esq.
Sir,

Colonel Mayfield the Secretary of State being absent from the Seat of Government, you are requested and authorized to take Charge of that Department as acting Secretary until his return or until further orders.

Very respectfully Yours &c
Mirabeau B. Lamar

Address

to the

Citizens of Santa Fé

5th June 1841.

Executive Chamber
Santa Fé City June 5th 1841

To the Inhabitants of Santa Fé and of the other Territories of New Mexico, to wit the East of the Rio Grande.

Fellow Citizens

Impressed with the determining the duties of this official station, the present executive feels it to be his obligation to address the Government and the inhabitants of the Republic; and to admit its constituent Citizens to an equal participation of the blessings which have been acquired by our late glorious revolution, under the auspices of wise and liberal Constitutions. Whatever circumstances may have conspired to delay the execution of this purpose until the present period, the Same Cause the attention of the people of Santa Fé to the very important subject which is now presented, with an earnest wish that it may prove the means of securing their tranquility and happiness, but that it could not have been expected, earlier in connexion with all the benefits and blessings which are intended to flow from the establishment of our present Civil Government.

We cannot disguise from the people, that a difference of opinion has prevailed, since the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States of America, in relation to the powers which are delegated to the General Government, and those which are reserved to the States and to the people. Many Citizens of the United States, have considered, that the Constitution guaranteed to the States, the right and discretion of regulating by their own Constitutions, what should be considered as the legitimate powers of their respective Governments.

Your attention is again respectfully invited to the subject matter of that letter, & [illegible] under to please communicate) with the Agent at Corfu to the Ionian Islands, if you have not already done so, to be forwarded by the first opportunity, as we have reason to believe that the Ionians are not fully aware of the Government, upon which depends the future welfare & happiness of their race, and in the establishment of a free, Christian, & independent Republic, extending from the Adriatic to the Archipelago, including within its limits the Capital of Greece, Constantinople, Smyrna & the Coasts of Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt, & the Islands in the Levant. The Revolution which has been set on foot by the Greeks, and which has been conducted to its present crisis, by the Energies of the Greek Population alone, & without any foreign assistance, will be found to be the most glorious & successful struggle for Liberty & Independence recorded in History, & will do honour to the Christian Character in this enlightened age. Should you not receive any communication from us, you will be pleased to consider that we are in safety, & that we have no occasion to trouble you with any letters, as we shall write by every opportunity that offers. Should you

Should you ever attempt forging Fetters to bind our Freemen, professing allegiance to them and receiving favors from their hands a State of Things entirely incompatible with our right of Sovereignty, and which certainly cannot be permitted to be of long Continuance. We do not use this Language in any Spirit of unfriendliness to you; but all strongly it is plain and unequivocal it proceeds from no design or desire on our part to extend the jurisdiction of our Government over the Country you occupy in opposition to your wishes. Our purpose is simply to place before you the rights which we claim, and to admonish you of the Change in your Condition which the force of Circumstances will inevitably bring about at no distant period, either with or without your Consent; for no one can be blind to the truth who reflects a moment on the subject that Constituting as you do, a portion of the Civilized Population of this Republic, you cannot, upon any Principles of justice, or Considerations of policy be allowed to exist as a separate and independent people, but must be finally Compelled to reunite with us under the same Constitution and Laws, and share our destiny as one undivided Nation.

What is which you will have to do authentically, we invite you to do Now, that from every Motive to promote our Own interest as the price of your peace, but for the dreadful Responsibility of the blood of Our Children, and of Citizens to all who reside within our Territory we enjoy. — Determined by this Spirit of Peculiarity only alone, we have known inside the Limits of the United States to enter as members of this Confederacy.

What do you conceive, what are the Advantages to be gained by the Change, we propose? In answer to, you will find in the Constitution of the preceding year? The Citizens are divided into Districts and each District proceeds then beginning an accurate knowledge of the Character, the institutions, and the entire protection and laws effect to all the just rights of the Citizen;

ent on a careful perusal of the documents which we herewith send you, you will find that these views are as liberal as true principles require; and that that code of rights embraces a wide field of liberty, upon which the influence of state Governments can meet in peace and harmony. Perhaps, no Government ever established upon earth, so well secured the rights of Conscience, so favorable to the cultivation of Science, so friendly to Commerce, so equal to all classes of citizens, and so honorable to the human character. By reference to our Constitution, you will find that all powers reside in, and emanate from the people; that they have reserved to themselves the right of recalling any part of the powers granted, and of discussing the affairs of the Nation; that they are unrestricted in the liberty of speaking, writing and publishing their opinions on all subjects, and can make such alterations and improvements in their Government, as experience and the progress of knowledge may suggest. Equal privileges are guaranteed to every individual; None can claim exclusive immunities; and the same protection is afforded to all. No one can be molested, except by the verdict of his fellow Citizens; nor can any one be tried for the exercise of ecclesiastical or political sentiments. His property is left free to provide for his own and according to his dictates of their conscience; and the Government, being nothing more than the depository of their will, if does not possess the right to interfere with them in matters of religion which they cannot delegate.

These fellow citizens are the Government that you represent. A Government which seeks only to promote the spirit of kindness and which we would sincerely recommend you to imitate as far as and just

Comparison in the advantages it offers with those which you now enjoy under the British Authorities. We disclaim any disposition to dictate to you in the choice which you shall make between them, or to influence upon understanding by any other means than by argument and reason. Knowing that men of correct principles and enlightened minds can acknowledge no force but the force of truth, we address you, not in the voice of our Artillery, but in the language of affection; and would gladly make it agreeable to your minds, that the Course which we advise you to pursue although attended with mutual benefits, is designed for your good and cannot fail to conduct you to an individual and a National happiness which you never have enjoyed, and can never hope to do, so long as you continue your Connection with a Power which Cherishes no regard for your rights, and holds no interest in Common with you. And surely when freedom and dependence are fairly laid before a brave and intelligent people, the cannot long hesitate which to Choose. And this we apprehend is your present situation. You are called upon fellow Citizens, to make your Election between two governments, the very Antithesis of each other; the one being based upon the affections of the People, and administered with a single eye to their good. while the other, upon force, fear and reference, is founded in Corruption, sustained by fraud and force, and is wielded for the Perfidity of Knave in Authority, without the slightest reference whatever to the interests of the Governed. Which of the two will you Select? Will you shelter yourselves under the broad Banner of the single Star, which sheds lustre wherever it floats, and lights the Brave to victory and glory; or will you prefer still to cling to the tarnished Eagles, which gives you no protection and serves you as a mere Cognizance. If you choose the latter, then to your deplorable Conditions too, justly represented on your National escutcheon, you will add the unfortunate epithet that writes

in the hands of your oppressive Lord."

"Be assured that you will be instructed in your deliberations by every dictating attachment to the American Authorities. Shall-Parliament Can the Government of Britain possibly have upon your affections?" She has certainly never sought to elicit your Confidence and Gratitude by fostering your interests, promoting your happiness, or opening to you any of the sources of useful knowledge; but on the Contrary, has she not deprived you of your property, oppressed you unarmed to the Savages, stripped you of almost every vestige of Civil and political liberty; shut you out from the Career of honorable Ambition, and erected every possible impediment to your advancement in Character intelligence and power." Indeed it seems to have been her particular policy to destroy your manly energies and degrade you in your own estimation; to keep you blind, that you might not assert your rights, and deaf that you might not resist your wrongs; blind to allow you only latitude enough to accumulate Wealth by your industry, that she might wrench it from you to gratify her insatiate rapacity. Such has been and is still her Conduct towards you; and such it never will be so long as you give your allegiance to her or submit to be governed by any dominion over you. She has weighed like an incubus upon your faculties and your brightest hopes and most pleasing prospects ever. All possible benefit her baleful influence, and the blooming flowers wither in their embrace. You have received and rejected her poisoned cup, and the blessings of Britain are transplanted forever, as Merchandize Barter, to the shores with a plentiful abundance to pour upon her offspring. She is now seen Creek than the blood thirsty Cannibal, for it is said of that animal, that it feeds its victims with the wings, while it drains its arteries; but the Government of America still more detestable offers to her sacrifice not only

Mark

Honest citizens with the Sinews etc. to Wield
on this Head. the Axiom. that the Just Power
from the Mass of the Many. Not Over-general
Rom the Statesmanship Talents &c. Parliamentary
=mindedness whose Chief Object is Self-Aggrandizement
Glory; Grounded by Land Subsidy Grain-Taxes &c
Price in the Ordinary Trade-Transactions by the
Most Common Articles; and Defrayed by the
Aggrieved Citizens who give Precedence to Ha=
bits for the Liberty Land Peace Communication
Progress Security Land Home Citizen
Labour Land Property Land Trade Land Profit
Land Commerce Land Industry Land Plenty
Land Wealth Land Power Land Glory Land
Honour Land Fame Land Virtue Land Happiness
Land Welfare Land Good-Will Land Friendship
Land Peace Land Order Land Government
Land Law Land Justice Land Liberty Land
Security Land Protection Land Defence Land
Safety Land Preservation Land Improvement
Land Perfection Land Civilization Land
Humanity Land Benevolence Land Charity
Land Generosity Land Hospitality Land
Kindness Land Affection Land Love Land
Friendship Land Peace Land Order Land
Government Land Law Land Justice Land
Liberty Land Security Land Protection Land
Defence Land Safety Land Preservation Land
Improvement Land Perfection Land Civilization
Land Humanity Land Benevolence Land
Charity Land Generosity Land Hospitality
Land Kindness Land Affection Land Love
Land Friendship Land Peace Land Order
Land Government Land Law Land Justice
Land Liberty Land Security Land Protection
Land Defence Land Safety Land Preservation
Land Improvement Land Perfection Land
Civilization Land Humanity Land Benevolence
Land

...— Peace, peace, and put him i' the cage again; for this
to make us all laugh myself to death at the children's
pranks. This cannot be done amongst fighting and
hot blood, as amongst unfledged comfort. I pray you,
do not muddle your brain with these boys' matters
and frowardness. Make you ready your gallant
gear, and a perfumed garment. I'll tell you
what Antonio of Padua hath done.

The Duke of Milan and the Emperor
do greatly long to see Orlando: he hath a
lady there loves me entirely; and
he may challenge her of wrestling, and
get the prize-fight of her. Now, he is
gentle, and of high reputation and
unspotted in his life, and in despite of
his youth hath such report that
princes and gentlemen choose him
for praise and commendation. Is it
possible you will not undertake
a thing for my sake, when I
request it? Especially when
your honour may be saved
in the adventure, and I
bind you over to
eternal thankfulness?

Nay, pray thee, come;
or if thou canst not,
I will make shift
for one.

Alas, poor boy!
he knows not
the danger.
Fie, he is
but a child!

Well, let him
wrestle, and
spare not me.

Yes, I beseech you,
do not spare me.

I will not spare you.

After all, however, it is due to you, to ourselves,
and to the sacred cause in which we are
engaged, to state unreservedly that the prosperity
of the affairs which are about to take
place depends entirely upon the moral con-
dition of every individual, and the degree
of enthusiasm and determination
with which every man shall discharge
his duty. Let us, if it
should prove true, the objections to the high com-
mission which are made by many persons,
whether just or not, the objections to the
enterprise, that you are to undertake
be removed. Rather remember in right standing
against the charges of defending it; so that you
have rendered them. The claims of sympathy so long
that the flesh and the heart-strings become diseased

and Cæsar, and can no longer flatter with the same hope the cheats of slavery, how do you feel towards those who are not only unconcerned by the blessings of liberty but who are incapable of either achieving or enjoying them; and that the Indians to which you are invited could be neither profitable to govern or use; for it would be the Nature of our conquest to destroy the Natives to make room for us. But the latter is not our supposition. The estimate in which you are held by this Government may be known by the assistance she has given you. And as nearly you can depend upon Foreign testimony, I am sorry that you are not willing to share our fortune and our glory in the cause of mankind. Your duty to posterity and your regard for your own character, shou'd have induced you to have come forward in the hour of danger. We have been told by those who have investigated among you, that you are a brave and independent people - Simple in your Manners, generous in temper, and inflexible in your principles; and that it is precisely on this opinion of your worth that we are invited to rescue you from a Corrupted Government. A prospect which no Man can contemplate without Pain. Relinquish your Mistaken notions of Britain and your private interests, shew the World that you are not unworthy of the Blessings of Liberty and that you are capable of either achieving or enjoying them; and that the Nations to which you are invited could be neither profitable to govern or use; for it would be the Nature of our conquest to destroy the Natives to make room for us. But the latter is not our supposition. The estimate in which you are held by this Government may be known by the assistance she has given you. And as nearly you can depend upon Foreign testimony, I am sorry that you are not willing to share our fortune and our glory in the cause of mankind

of that gallant race. Their fine Character, & heroic
firmness, their ardent love of liberty, their Devotion to
Republican Institutions, & their Determination to
defend them against foreign Usurpation, have
been conspicuously displayed in the Revolutionary
Struggle, & in the subsequent Struggles, under the Mexi-
can Republic for Independence & Civil Liberty.

The Battles of La Palma, and those of the
Alamo, the Texans, and Mexicans, with the Massacre
of the American people, part of their Country to
American Liberty; while the Disgraceful Surrender
of Bexar, Texas and Goliad to San
Jacinto, Others Continued with the Cold-blooded
Butchery of the Aliens and Exiles, will live
in the Affecting Narrative of Texan and Mexi-
can Bravery & Virtue, & Mexican Cowardice
& Treachery. The Declaration of the Indepen-
dence of the United States of America
Declaring all Men Equal, Endowed by their
Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that
among these are Life, Liberty & the pursuit
of Happiness, That to secure these Rights Gov-
ernments are instituted among Men, deriving
their just powers from the consent of the Governed,
That whenever any Form of Government becomes
destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People
to alter or abolish it, & to institute new Government,
laying its foundation on such principles & organizing
its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most
likely to effect their Safety & Happiness. Prudence,
indeed, will dictate that Governments long established
should not be changed for light & transient causes;
& accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind
are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable
than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to
which they are accustomed. But when a long train
of abuses & usurpations, pursuing invariably the same
object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute
Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw
off such Government, & to provide new Guards for
their future security. Such has been the patient
sufferance of these Colonies; & such is now the
necessity which constrains them to alter their former
Systems of Government. The History of the present
King of Great Britain is a History of repeated
injuries & usurpations, all having in direct object
the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these
States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a
candid world. He has refused his Assent to Laws,
the most wholesome & necessary for the public
Good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass
Laws of immediate & pressing importance, unless
suspended in their operation till his Assent should be
obtained; & when so suspended, he has utterly neg-
lected to attend to them. He has refused to pass
other Laws for the Accommodation of large districts of
People, unless those People would relinquish the
Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right
inestimable to them & formidable to Tyrants only.
He has called together Legislative Bodies at places
unusual, uncomfortable, & distant from the Depository
of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of
fatiguing them into Compliance with his measures.
He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly,
for opposing with manly firmness his Invasions on
the Rights of the People. He has refused for a long
time after such Dissolutions to cause others to be
elected, whereby the Legislative Powers incapable
of Annihilation have returned to the People at
large for their exercise; the State remaining in the
mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion
from without & Convulsions within. He has en-
deavored to prevent the Population of these States;
for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturali-
zation of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to
encourage their Migrations hither, & raising the
conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has
obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing
his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary
Powers. He has made Judges dependent on his
Will alone for the Tenure of their offices & the
amount & payment of their Salaries. He has
erected a multitude of New Offices, & sent hither
Swarms of Officers to harass our People & eat out
their Substance. He has kept among us in times
of Peace Standing Armies without the Consent of
our Legislatures. He has affected to render the Mili-
tary independent of & superior to the Civil Power.
He has combined with others to subject us to a
jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, & unac-
knowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their
Acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large
bodies of Armed Troops among us: For protecting
them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any
Murders which they should commit on the Inhabi-
tants of these States: For cutting off our Trade
with all parts of the World: For imposing Taxes
on us without our Consent: For depriving us in
many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For
transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pre-
tended offences: For abolishing the free System of
English Laws in a neighbouring Province, estab-
lishing therein an Arbitrary Government, & enlarging
its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example
& fit instrument for introducing the same absolute
Rule into these Colonies: For taking away our
Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, &
altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
For suspending our own Legislatures, & declaring
themselves invested with Power to legislate for us
in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated Govern-
ment here, by declaring us out of his Protection &
waging War against us. He has plundered our
Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, & de-
stroyed the Lives of our People. He is at this time
transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to
complete the works of death, desolation & Tyranny
already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy
scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, & totally
unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. He has
constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the
high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to
become the executioners of their friends & Brethren,
or to fall themselves by their Hands. He has
excited domestic insurrections amongst us, & has
endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our
frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known
rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of
all ages, sexes & conditions of existence. He has
incited treasonable Insurrection of our fellow Citizens,
with the allurement of forfeiture & confiscation of
our property. He has waged cruel War against
human nature itself, violating its most sacred Rights
of Life & Liberty in the persons of a distant People
who never offended him, captivating & carrying them
into Slavery in another Hemisphere, or to incur
miserable Death in their Transportation thither. This
piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers,
is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain.
Determined to keep open a Market where Men should
be bought & sold, he has prostituted his Negative for
suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or
restrain this execrable commerce. And that this
assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished
die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms
among us, & to purchase that liberty of which he has
deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he
obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes
committed against the Liberties of one people, with
crimes which he urges them to commit against the
Lives of another.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a People who mean to be free. Future ages will scarce believe that the Hardiness of one man adventured within the short compass of twelve years only, to lay a foundation so broad & undisguised for Tyranny over a People fostered & grown great by the Indulgence of his predecessors to him & his Parliament. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration & settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice & Magnanimity, & we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections & correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of Justice & of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, & hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, & by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish & declare, That these United Colonies are, & of Right ought to be Free & Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, & that all political connection between them & the State of Great Britain, is & ought to be totally dissolved; & that as Free & Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, & to do all other Acts & Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes & our sacred Honor.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty & the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the Governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, & to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles & organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety & Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light & transient causes; & accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses & usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, & to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; & such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated injuries & usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome & necessary for the public Good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate & pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; & when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them & formidable to Tyrants only. He has called together Legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, & distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People. He has refused for a long time after such Dissolutions to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers incapable of Annihilation have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without & Convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, & raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone for the Tenure of their offices & the amount & payment of their Salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, & sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People & eat out their Substance. He has kept among us in times of Peace Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of & superior to the Civil Power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, & unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large bodies of Armed Troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the World: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary Government, & enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example & fit instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, & altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, & declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection & waging War against us. He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, & destroyed the Lives of our People. He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation & Tyranny already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, & totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends & Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, & has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes & conditions of existence. He has incited treasonable Insurrection of our fellow Citizens, with the allurement of forfeiture & confiscation of our property. He has waged cruel War against human nature itself, violating its most sacred Rights of Life & Liberty in the persons of a distant People who never offended him, captivating & carrying them into Slavery in another Hemisphere, or to incur miserable Death in their Transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a Market where Men should be bought & sold, he has prostituted his Negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, & to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the Liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the Lives of another.

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Besides this Consideration, it may be proper to remark that when two Officers of the Government-forth holding responsible Stations, and acting under oath, shall differ in their interpretation of any Law, (which seems to be the Case between yourself and the Secretary Complained of) the President will always be pleased, when Called upon, to give his unbiassed judgment on the disputed question. But such differences of Opinion merely will not justify either Officer in upbraiding the integrity of the other; and when such a Course is indulged in, the executive will feel it his duty to discourage it. No matter what Opinion the Officers of government may entertain of each Other privately, a due respect and Courtesy must be preserved in their Official intercourse, for if permitted in their public Communications to insult or revile each other, it is obvious that the Character of the Country would not only be wantonly impaired, but official documents, instead of being what they really ought to be, deliberately a record of public doings, might soon become the vehicles for publishing and perpetuating personal Obloquy. Indeed the importance of maintaining dignity and decorum in the transaction of public business, and preserving among the Officers of Government a Salutary Courtesy in their Official relations is so sensibly felt by the executive, that he cannot permit himself to receive any Communication in which there is a departure from this rule. Should you think fit to renew your letter of the 11th inst. in an unexceptionable form, it will be received with pleasure, and the subject matter of it will be promptly attended to; but until this is done I feel constrained to decline its reception. For these reasons I herewith return it to you.

Your Obedient Servant

William B. Lewis

Executive Department
Oct 24th 1841.

General Worth

Dear Sir, The Chief Clerk of this Department has this day wrote you by the Express ordering you to call General Tarrant from pursuing any further against the Indians on the Big Cypress and to proceed to the Indian Town on the Caloosahatchee for the purpose of bringing them in. I have however just received information that General Tarrant has, for some reasons unknown to me, returned to the Peninsula and will not proceed against the Indians. The cause of this I do not know, but it is the want of a sufficient force. I cannot therefore request you to withdraw your efforts to bring into the field, as early as practicable any number of troops you may deem necessary to the accomplishment and execution of the Instructions addressed to you. All the accounts they are numerous, well-satisfied and determined to maintain their position. When the force is in the field I am willing to adopt your suggestion and let the hostiles sue for peace. Many of our citizens, and all the Volunteers, have to leave their families and business to meet the enemy, feel anxious to return and enjoy a short repose; but the truth is, no gun must be fired but by the Militia or Regulars of my administration, I wish you to bear the last battle be fought with credit by the Militia. During the short period which I shall remain in office, I am extremely desirous that the Militia should be as honorable and glorious as the other. If however there will be an individual case coming the Soldiers in favour of your native Country, for no matter you and have to contend with no matter toils and dangers that you may be called to encounter, from your home and enjoy a short repose; but the truth is, no you

R. Hyn.

Ready to write into the engineering with activity
and zeal. He will be worthy to be taken to fur=
nish a sketch and then efficient Company.
Perhaps it would be worth for you to Major Sirr
a note also, explaining his mil. and Co-Operation.
Major Colonel Burrows and Captain Watkinsbe
able to give you a true Comparison. Should
not be able to raise with less than three or four
hundred men — probably more — Should the
Governor to your own judgement. If you think
it a piece of Cannon necessary you can take
one along. Ordinarily it is unnecessary for moder=
ation; but the time which you have to invade
Ireland is strongly fortified and it can
likely that opposed by a brisk fire the Men, with
the exception of a very few Marines, sailors
& Artillery will run after Night for=
getting the powder to be useful. These are Some
Suggestions which you can adopt as you
your Private Letter.

Yours faithfully

Thomas M. Sawyer

To Sir H. Ward Commanding Gen! Ld. Gen

Secretary's Department
Boston 6th Sept. 1811

Sir

I have communication to the Dispatch
Charging Mr. James St Clair Reynolds with having received
his account while acting as Adjutant in the Canadas
of the general Land Office, and suggesting to the Secre=
tary the propriety of ordering the Auditor and to
withdraw Mr Reynolds account for his services as Clerk
which he has hitherto rendered to the Secretary
Department. — I have therefore to request you
communication to be forwarded to Mr Reynolds.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

any necessary or arbitrary powers. Already
Mr. Stephens within the "Executive influences"
which you consider cannot be properly exercised in
the manner you suggest, even if the facts as stated
by you had been admitted by Mr. Stephens, but as
there seems to be a Misapprehension between you
& the Matter and his first Communication to the
Secretary of State & the Case is here stated
& he does not authorise me to go into
such an explanation & all the Secretary
would enable me to procure the adjustment &
enforce the judgment when rendered, & Mr.
Stephens is indebted to the government in the
amount you charge him with, it seems to me
that the Courts of justice are the only Competent
Tribunals to decide upon the fact. Rule to apply
the rule

I have the honor to be your Most Obt. Servt.

J. Hirabeau Lamar

Executive Department
Austin Texas 5th September 1841

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst. addressed to me as Secretary of State.

Your Obt. Servt.

Anson Jones

To
J. Hamilton Lamar &c.

Executive Department
Oct. 2nd 1841

To Colonel Thomas Hinde
Commissioner Genl. Land Office
Sir,

Mr. Raymond the bearer will present to the office a Commission to examine his accounts and the vouchers produced by him in the general Land Office, drawn in favor of Messrs Lyon and Benj. Johnson of this City for land services. You will please give them such information as may be necessary for them to accomplish the object of this appointment.

Respectfully your Obt. Servt.

Wm. Henry Harrison

Executive Department
2nd October 1841.

Captain Hays
Sir,

I am directed by the Governor, from the Post, to state to you, that he is desirous of having a conference with you, on the subject of the Creek claims, which are directly to be presented under orders which have this day issued to you from the War Department, & he requests to have the benefit of your advice as to the best mode of proceeding in the matter.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Obt. Servt.

received no intelligence. The Secretary at war will explain to you more specifically your duties. You will be furnished with a Copy of the Orders recently issued to Colonel Bell; and if you should not meet with that Officer and Cannot Communicate with him; You will execute the orders given to him yourself. You will perceive by these orders that it is the desire of the Government to leave the entire Western Country cleared of the Enemy, and protected from further Indian incursions until the Meeting of Congress; when it will be the duety that body to devise some more efficient mode of giving security to that portion of the frontier, than Can possibly be afforded by the operation of temporary volunteers, or extended by the Militia new System. The Executive has neither the Means of Supporting, nor the Authority for raising a Regular Army for the defence of that Country. Indeed without a regular force Kept Constantly in the field or strongly garrisoned at various points, it is impossible for the Frunscient and irregular Incursions of the Indians to give it the protection to which it is entitled: All that it is in the power of the President to do he is willing to do; and for the purpose of yielding whatever Relief his Means and the Law allow him, you are Now Ordered into that Section, with a hope that you will be able to Chastise and expel the invaders without difficulty

You are selected to this task because, not only of the great Confidence which the Government has in your valor, but also for the fidelity with which you have hitherto executed its orders. Obedience to orders is the first duety of a Soldier, without which no Military Operations for the Government Can be Carried on successfully. It is all important that you should keep the Government Constantly informed (by express) of your movements and of the Condition & Affairs in that. If you find Colonel Bell, you will of Course act under his orders, if you Cannot find him you will discharge all the duties Confided to him. Anxious to hear from you immediately

I remain respectfully

Your Obt Servt

Jonathan Williams

Letter
to
General Burleson Col. Moore & Captain Reynolds

Executive Department
Austin 13th Oct 1841

Gentlemen

It satisfy the Public mind as to the guilt or innocence of the Lipan Indians in the Murder of the son of Mr Boyce of this County who was killed a few days ago, I have caused the principal men of that Tribe, to Come to Austin, that a thorough investigation may be had. I know of no three persons, all things being considered who would be as likely to Conduct an examination into the evidence which it is alledged can be brought against the Indians, with as much certainty of arriving at truth, and at the same time giving satisfaction as well to the Indians as to our own citizens, as yourselves — I have therefore to request that you will make a full and thorough examination of all the facts and circumstances Connected with the horrid deed — and that you report to me whether or not there is in your judgment sufficient grounds of suspicion against the Lipans as would justify the Executive in Delivering them or any portion of that Tribe to American before our Courts of justice for the Crime.

I am the Honor to be your Ob. Servt

William S. Fisher

To General Burleson
Colonel Moore
Colonel Bellfield
Capt. Reynolds

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[illegible] letter [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Mitchell would like to know if Mr. Brown, as Chairman of the Board, would be willing to write a letter to the Governor of the State of Illinois, stating that he is in favor of the appointment of Frank Hughes Register of Deeds of Cook County, in the place of Mr. Hughes resigned. Mr. Mitchell thinks that Mr. Hughes would be willing to have Mr. Brown write such a letter for him if he would do so. Mr. Brown replied that he would be willing to do so, but that he would like to see Mr. Hughes first. Mr. Mitchell said that he would arrange for Mr. Brown to see Mr. Hughes at the Sherman House at 5 o'clock P.M. Mr. Brown replied that he would be there.

Mr. Mitchell then said that he had been asked by Mr. Hughes to see Mr. Brown and ask him if he would be willing to write a letter to the Governor of the State of Illinois, stating that he is in favor of the appointment of Frank Hughes Register of Deeds of Cook County, in the place of Mr. Hughes resigned. Mr. Brown replied that he would be willing to do so, but that he would like to see Mr. Hughes first. Mr. Mitchell said that he would arrange for Mr. Brown to see Mr. Hughes at the Sherman House at 5 o'clock P.M. Mr. Brown replied that he would be there.

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[illegible] Brook Street with the Reformers system that
[illegible] Place retired Plan Piper "Burlington Arms
Hotel" Piccadilly Colonel Maitland, Thought Auction-
eering regarded, Jewels Bank with Street Bridge Mis-
fortunes. Place Parade Last year Rate Cal. Pier Inter-
ference to Devise at the Times; Arms Hall for Pur-
chase Piccadilly Place, a Pier Jewels Carlton Ran
Street Cathedral to Peter, Pound Journal
Bridge Afternoon Bring, Pound Credit Pier
Reformers Plan Pier Jewels Carriage Plan
Colonel Maitland Pier Jewels Carriage Plan
Colonel Maitland Pier Jewels Carriage Plan
Colonel Maitland

that Matthew Mary Wilson to keep the Room of Confederacy the Sixty allowed to record in Her Division to be counted to View for which Could offer no Satisfactory Evidence. Whereas it is Ordered that Messrs Cary Nelson & Company Surveyors Lay off Unto Colo. Edward Carter his Lot of Land in Williamsburg Containing Two Acres, and Joseph Shed Mary Reasons to believe that he was Not Actually Attacked Settled by any Persons or Any Interest; Whereas Mary of his Friends in His Lawful Business Were Very Necessary, and Indebted unto Him. Upon Hearing Read & Considered Their Petition Setting forth that Whereas Upon the Petition of Mary Ann Wilson Widow Relict of Thomas Wilson late of Williamsburg Deceased Setting forth that the Said Thomas Wilson in his Lifetime Became Possessed of a Certain Lot of Land in Williamsburg Containing Two Acres, Bounded Northwardly on the Main Street Eastwardly on Colo. Edward Carter's Lot Southwardly on Francis Nicholson Esqr. Deceased's Lot and Westwardly on the Lot of Mr. Joseph Shed Whereon is Erected a Dwelling House Kitchen Stable & Other Necessary Buildings, and Praying that Administration of the Said Thomas Wilson's Estate may be Granted to Her the Said Mary Ann Wilson Widow Relict of the Said Thomas Wilson Deceased, Ordered that Administration of the Said Thomas Wilson's Estate be Granted to the Said Mary Ann Wilson Widow Relict of the Said Thomas Wilson Deceased She having Given Bond with Security for the Same.

Ordered that Mary Wilson do keep the Ferry from Capitol Landing the Ferry allowed to Ferry Passengers &c. Ordered that Mary Wilson do keep the Ferry from Capitol Landing the Ferry allowed to Ferry Passengers &c.

pending treaty; since by that time it will be too late for me to express my views in this place. Since I am not ready to make it, and it follows of course that there cannot be satisfactory discussion of the Treaty to which I am opposed, I shall not trouble the Senate with any remarks.

But I do not only ask me to take this position out of the hands of Col. Fee and Confer the Confederation to Texas citizens, but you have to think that Kentucky has the right to make it; and it follows of course that there cannot be satisfactory discussion of the Treaty to which I am opposed, I shall not trouble the Senate with any remarks. There words are these. "This is much more to Texas than to Kentucky and many others in the Union, and I am sure that I am similar views due to Benjamin Franklin & John Adams." This is the case and this is the Confederation. It remains the idea plainly and distinctly that if they citizens should be allowed to make treaty, or otherwise engage in treaty inflicted upon the Confederation, or otherwise bring it. Am. honor to which he is accountable. Of course such a decided to this position. While I regard the Senate as the Constitutional tribunal for this purpose, for either of these considerations to object to the other; and that I should be sorry to see the unfortunate circumstance of Confederation or embarrassment it. I think. have been more (of Confederation to which I otherwise originally in the discussion which take place now occupies, which is Confederate Book review of Saint Paine into Office of Treaty, or otherwise, since the Senate to think that the United with. more than one third of the power to which the Senate

Mr. Whitehead might have made a very interesting volume from the papers in his own possession of which the following is a specimen. But he was not a man of letters, and had few of the habits of one. He was a man of business, and had the habits of one. He was a man of business, and had the habits of one. He was a man of business, and had

This was Anson Jones

But because his wanting in Confidence, but merely because he foresees it represented to me unfavorable by those envious Rivals, & Miserable Planning & designing unprincipled artful & Villains who envy his Talents and virtues and Confidence. He fearless good Heart regardless of his future Interest & Welfare. The Principal Strength of their Talents & Power consist in Secret Intrigue, & as soon as they are discovered they are immediately defeated. Colonel Lee's Negotiation of our Treaty with the United States, & Letter have a Tendency to respect the Capacity of Col. Lee. and the Treaty has not been Mended within my Knowledge, nor is it, likely to be defeated in Consequence of any deficiency of Skill on the part of our Negotiator, but on the Contrary there Reason to believe that he is managing the Matter with all the ability that the occasion requires, and has a fair Prospect of Closing it successfully in few Days Time of Service Congress. Effectually, it will be because the Object is not at present attainable.

Entertaining these Opinions, I deem it needless to enlarge upon the Grounds of Incapacity, & should not only do Violence to my own Feelings, but Subject me to Imputations of Meanness which the Nation would not Warrant. Nor can he did not deserve, and if I were to Remove Him from Office, Without Consideration, Without Reference to the public Good, I should not only be rewarding the Services of our Friend, & gratify those of Character, but I should consider that Step as Treason Nations which Should ever be permitted to influence official Conduct.

Now Sir, I beg leave to Observe, that my Conduct, Ultimate Determination Respecting the Arrangement of that Country, both with Regard and Personal Friendship for Mr Pinckney & Mr Gerry Duty, & Inclination, & Policy, & Justice, & Humanity, all point him out as the Person who ought to be Recalled, & Mr Marshall to be appointed in his Room, but I am not Satisfied that the Public Interest would be promoted by such Appointment at present, & I am sorry to say that I do not think Mr Marshall possesses Talents sufficient to justify me in Creating a Vacancy for him, & Displacing one of those Gentlemen with the Consideration which

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

in our foreign negotiations. If the application
now soon is made at his request, or with his Consent,
I can assure you, no selfish desire on my part to
retain him in his present situation should stand
in the way of getting the appointment. However use-
ful and important to me in closing my administra-
tion, I would send him to Washington, without a
moments hesitation if there was no other sacrifice
to be made than my own interest.

In Conclusion permit me to reiterate my
entire Confidence in your motives. I know them
to be disinterested, benevolent and patriotic; and whilst
you would serve the Country and your friend, I feel
that I too, receive a due share of your good feelings;
and therefore do I the more deeply regret the differe-
nce which has arisen in our views on the point
involved. Your known adherence to my administ-
ration and the desire which you have often
expressed that it should close in honor to myself
and good to the Country, make it extremely painful
for me to deny a request which you deem to have so
much at heart; and one too which it would give
me as much satisfaction to grant, if I could do it
Consistently with my Convictions of duty. My own
wishes prompted me to give the question a full and
favourable hearing; but after viewing the subject
in every possible light I am forced to the Conclusion
that I Could not make the arrangement proposed
without Committing injustice to the Country, to Col.
Bee and to others.

And as much as I regret to differ from you
for the length of this letter. One Calamity at a
time is quite enough; and doubtless you feel that
it was sufficiently Cruel in me to disappoint
your expectations, without inflicting upon you such
a Lecture as these letters. But the truth is
I have been cautious to interfere upon that Slave
Act implied to my Constructions, without giving
due consideration to the various reasons which
have often in favour of the Measure recommen-
ded. The Claims of your friend duly Res-
pected and acknowledged to the fullest extent;

and you have urged them with a zeal and an earnestness, that would not permit me injustice to myself, to refuse your application in his behalf without giving you some of the principle reasons which Compelled me to that refusal. These reasons I have endeavoured to set forth with as much clearness and force as I could well give them, that they might indicate the Course which I have felt Constrained to take. I hope, however, that I have urged them respectfully; and if they have failed to produce the same effect upon your mind, which they have upon mine, I Can only ask you to receive them, as I send them, in a Spirit of frankness and friendship; and most Sincerely do I hope, that the difference in our Opinions may occasion no deminution of good feelings

Respectfully, your friend
and Obedt. Servant

Miraham P. Lamar

Jy Genl

Thomas S. Green.

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Annual

Message of President M. B. Lamar

to

Congress

Nov.r 1841.

Executive Department
Austin 3rd November 1841.

To the Senate and House
of Representatives.

In presenting to the assembled Represent-atives of the Nation, the last annual address which under the Constitution and Laws it will be my duty to make, I cannot- in taking a retrospection of the past, avoid an expression of the gratification I experience in offering my Congratulations to them on the increased, and gradually increasing prosperity of our beloved- Country. Although yet in its infancy, and having had many embarrassments to contend with, it has been able amidst all its difficulties, not only to maintain its National dignity and rights, but has offered and still continues to secure to its inhabitants, in equal, if not larger share of individual prosperity and happiness than is enjoyed by any other portion of the Globe. That much of our success, both in war and peace, is to be attributed to the patriotism, chivalry, and energy of our population is a truth which every Texan must acknowledge, with feelings of unmixed pleasure and pride; but I should indeed, be both Unjust and ungrateful, if I did not fervently and duly appreciate, the almost miraculous success which has crowned our efforts, the work of that Overruling Providence that watches the steps of Man with an Unerring eye, and stamps the destiny of Nations according to their deserts.

Notwithstanding our many causes of felicitation, yet we have not in some of our foreign relati-

=ons

realized all the success which we had reason to expect. Though flattered at one time with a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, I have to state that the prospect of a voluntary recognition of our rights by that nation is as unfavorable at the present moment, as it has been at any former period. The exhausted and disorganized condition of our Country at the close of our revolutionary struggle not only placed it out of our power to prosecute a war of invasion with successful energy; but it rendered a temporary cessation from active hostilities, almost indispensible to this Country, that we might be afforded time to establish our government on a safe and solid foundation as well as to accumulate our nation strength and resources. During the period of this necessary repose, no effort has been wanting on my part to effect a settlement of our difficulties with that Nation, by friendly negotiation. The various steps which I have heretofore taken with this view, have been already Communicated to Congress in my previous Messages. The total failure of every attempt, in producing the desired end, has long since caused me to regard an amicable adjustment of our quarrel, as altogether unattainable; and had I been left free to follow the dictates of my own judgment I should not have renewed the pacific policy heretofore pursued after the unsuccessful termination of the mission conducted by Mr. Slidell. A Convention, however, which had been entered into between this Government and Great Britain, in November last, having for its object the establishment of a permanent peace between Texas and Mexico, impressed upon the Executive the necessity, making one other advance towards Conciliation; and no matter what impressions I may have formed as to the probable result of this final effort, I could not feel myself at liberty to decline making it, after the prompt ratification of that Convention by the Senate. By that Convention Great Britain had pledged her Mediation and was to receive a certain stipulated Compensation, if, within six months, she should succeed in restoring peace between us and our enemies. It was ratified

believed she was fully competent to effect what she had undertaken, and a Minister was accordingly dispatched to Mexico, with full powers to negotiate the contemplated treaty; and when we consider the almost unlimited influence which Great Britain is known to exercise over the Councils of Mexico (the latter being in many respects little more than a Colony to the former) it was not an unreasonable expectation that our National quarrel, after many fruitless attempts, was about to be brought to a speedy and satisfactory close. But in this we have also been disappointed. The interposition of Great Britain was not so successful as was anticipated, and this last mission, like those which had preceded it, resulted in a total failure; and under circumstances which leave no reason to expect that any further attempt at negotiation will be terminated more favorably. It may now become the duty of Congress to determine whether we ought longer to maintain the peaceful and forbearing attitude which has heretofore characterized our Course towards that Country; or whether it might not be better to resort to such measures as would indicate to our enemies the sense of injuries we entertain at the course she do obstinately pursues, and our determination to seek redress by means, other than those of friendly negotiation.

In making this suggestion to Congress, however, I would not be understood as intending to advise the marching of an invading Army into that Country. The great object which we have to achieve, may, in the opinion of the President, be obtained by pursuing a course of measures less onerous to the Nation, and which in every event must result beneficially to us. The war which is at this time going on between the rival parties in Mexico affords us a most inviting opportunity of making an effort to terminate our Contest. One of these parties, understanded by the liberality of its views and animated by the same love of liberty and good Government, that influenced us to take up arms against our Oppressors, is now engaged, with almost a certainty of success in a revolu-

tionarly struggle for its rights, and has made known to this Government its disposition to Cement friendly alliance with Texas, and to recognize her independence so soon as its own is effected. This is the present Condition of Yucatan; whilst other intelligent wealthy and prosperous States, stimulated by her example, have either Commenced or are rapidly preparing for similar efforts in the Cause of Civil and Religious emancipation. With such States, it appears to me that we can have no just Cause of quarrel; for instead of uniting with the benighted, the Corrupt and priest-ridden portions of Mexico for our extermination, they are themselves at war with the very power which withholds our rights, and seeks our destruction. It would therefore seem advisable to draw a line of distinction between them and Central Mexico, and regarding them rather in the Character of allies than as enemies, extend to them all the facilities Compatible with discretion, so long as they Continue to war with a Common enemy. Every blow that they deal upon the bigotry and tyranny of Mexico, is as beneficial to us it is to them.

Strongly impressed with the policy of this Course, I listened with much pleasure to certain propositions Recently made to the Government by the State of Yucatan. The object of these propositions was, the Concert and Co-operation of the two Governments, in repelling the attack threatened by Mexico on the Commencement of the two Countries, so far as that Concert and Co-operation Could be effected by sending our Navy to sea. However beneficial such an Arrangement might have been to us, I Could not have gone into it but for the liberal terms accompanying the proposition. These terms were the advance on their part in Cash of a sufficient sum to fit the vessels for sea, and a Stipulation to pay, at the expiration of each Month a sum which was deemed sufficient to defray the expenses so long as we should Continue to Co-operate with their forces. In entering into this Arrangement

future.

[illegible] Colonial Legislature at this time would greatly [illegible] the Liberties & Privileges of his Majesty's Subjects in the Province, & [illegible] Colony. Since which time [illegible] Assembly have [illegible] Questions, only because [illegible] have refused to [illegible] Conformity to [illegible] Resolves of Council.

Although this Province is [illegible] Distance from the Seat of Empire, & [illegible] Claims to the Territory lying East & Westward of it [illegible] Disputed, [illegible] Settlements [illegible] Progress of Time [illegible] Inhabitants, [illegible] Trade & Navigation [illegible] Increase, [illegible] Revenue [illegible] Support of Government [illegible] Expence of Civil Establishment [illegible] Defence of the Province [illegible] Duties & Imposts [illegible] Consent of the Assembly [illegible] Power of the Purse [illegible] Privilege [illegible] Representatives [illegible] Constituents

Letters of another description highly interesting to the trade, and intimately connected with the future prosperity of the country, which it may be well for Congress to take into consideration. On February, 1839, a proclamation was issued by the executive of Texas declaring the Rio Grande the boundary of that republic and the state of Mexico. Since that time a conflict has been carried on, principally between the inhabitants residing on the respective fronts, which has ceased, it is presumed, in consequence of measures to that effect being engaged in it. From the circumstance of the Government being so far removed from the seat of war, and the difficulty of procuring the necessary information, it is impossible to say for the present in its bearings upon the trade, but it is believed that, under such regulations and, protections as Congress may adopt for its encouragement and protection, it can be made a profitable source of revenue to the country, and it is hoped to the interests of the citizens of the state, that the necessary action will also be obtained by the two political departments of the government relative to the Rio Grande, by the boundary which will be given to them from the state. Should it have already been ascertained by actual survey and that this declaration of the citizens of the state of Texas may be carried into effect, it is hoped that the necessary steps will be taken by the United States, to ascertain the same, so as to avoid the difficulties which will also be attended

founded upon observation and the commercial interests is calculated to attach the affections of National Attachments would be cherished and friendships, which, if properly cultivated would be encouraged, Commerce placed on its proper basis and mutual benefits and happiness between the Indies and Africa. Africa, therefore, which increased circumstances benefits our Citizens, privileges and exemptions for the proceeds of their labor ought therefore to be encouraged and recommended to the fostering care of Congress especially when we consider that our Country guaranteed would be by such circumstances regulations as that body in Capable of devising. It is true that our circumstances, since acts to some extent, that Navigating parties under the guise of trading, have since into our Country and committed the most acts of hostility of this kind; yet it is to be remembered that the Country provides against, by imposing all traders to depart therefrom and have their Arms at home addressed such restrictions as may be necessary for their departure; and better by this time.

Article 10 may also be called the attention of Congress to an inconvenience which takes place in the trade, that Merchants, and others engaged in the Commerce, have imposed upon them, especially Tobacco, and by such means the trade is much cramped by the Government and a heavy duty Paid on Exportation, in some cases amounting to Nine pounds per Hogshead, which is much Complained of, and the Duty Considered, by the Citizens of America, very heavy on the Article. This Subject is so intricate, that I forbear to say any more upon it, but refer it to the Consideration of Congress.

and the Secretary of War requiring it to be duly executed without delay, immediately proceeded to order Nothing in Writing to Captain Wirt, with Authority not only to Authorize the Secretary, but also to Estimate the Necessary Number of Men. Their Extent, Service Necessary for the Safety of our Citizens. Proclamation was issued by the Governor requiring Volunteers to Rendezvous at Natchez; which was done with Alacrity; and to Order Those who were then in Custody to be Released, and their property Restored to them. — This gave rise to the Celebrated Habeas Corpus dated the 3rd August 1811. In which Judge Lockwood called the Attention of the Legislature and Country to the Act. Publick Meetings were held, Resolutions passed, Addresses Voted, and Thanks Returned to Mr Wirt, for his Conduct in the Affair. — Other Gentlemen were Committed into Custody on the Charge of Conspiracy by Order of the Governor, & Executive Council, & were Released by Habeas Corpus, according to the Decision of the Supreme Court, & Returned Home

the Government of the Province, without binding the Legislature, with the Nation. Under this Convention Canada would not only regain the Hudson Bay Territory, and Rupert's Land; but the Province, instead of holding the Territory desired to the Confederation of the Government would assist the design of the Mother Country, had divided in Government and Parliament, and Parliament replaced to Canada. The Legislature of Canada, if Confederation the Province to which they had been called, and immediately take steps to have the Territory, in the Government, transferred through the Medium of the Canada. But given the Government, or Executive authority of the Province, binding the Territory, Canada or Province to which they had been called. And, further, that the Government of

of Nations, with full authority to carry into effect Treaties of Peace for bringing to the Restoration of the Tranquility, and to preserve the Possessions of the Crown of Spain in the West Indies, and for the Security of the Trade of the Subjects of both Nations in America, as well as for the Prosperity of the Navigation of the Rivers Mississippi and Iberville, or Perdido, which Powers are hereby declared sufficient to all Intents and Purposes, and the Ratification of the same by the Contracting Parties shall be exchanged in the Space of six Months, or sooner if possible, from the Time of the Signature thereof.

And whereas it is found by Experience that Articles inserted in Treaties of Peace, for the Security of Commerce between the Subjects of the Contracting Parties, are frequently rendered ineffectual by the Infractions thereof, which are committed by Persons who have no Regard to Good Faith or Justice, and who think themselves sufficiently authorized to commit Depredations and Damages on the Subjects of the Contracting Parties, under Colour of Reprisals, or Letters of Marque, before Application for Redress of Injuries hath been made to the Power of whom the Offenders are Subjects, or before the Breach between the two Countries hath been declared; it is agreed that Merchants of both Countries residing in the Dominions of the other, shall be allowed Six Months after a Rupture shall happen between the two Countries, to collect their Debts and settle their Affairs, and may freely depart, carrying off their Effects without Molestation or Hindrance; and all Merchant Ships loaden and in Port at the Time of Rupture, or which shall come into Port before Notice thereof, may load their Cargoes and depart freely to the Place of their Destination; nor shall any Vessel or Goods be detained on account of any Debts due from Individuals of the one Nation to Individuals of the other, or for any Claims whatever, unless the same Debts or Claims shall have been previously ascertained by Process of Law, according to the Usages established in similar Cases by the Laws of the Land where the Property may be found; and Letters of Marque shall not be granted for Individuals, until Application shall have been made to the Power of whom they are Subjects, and Justice refused or delayed.

And that Commerce may be promoted, and Occasions of Complaint avoided, it is agreed that the Subjects of the Contracting Parties, their Vessels and Effects, may frequent the Ports, Places and Rivers of the Territories of each other, wherever the Subjects of the most favoured Nation may come, and shall be treated there upon the Footing of the most favoured Nation in all Respects.

And that the Navigation of the Mississippi, from its Source to the Ocean, may forever remain free and open to the Subjects of both Powers, it is hereby agreed that no Duty of Import or Export shall ever be imposed upon the Merchandizes which shall be carried to or from the Ports and Places of the Territories of His Britannick Majesty, situated on the Mississippi, or Iberville, or Perdido, by the Subjects of His Catholick Majesty, or which shall be carried to or from the Ports and Places of the Territories of His Catholick Majesty, situated on the Mississippi, or Iberville, or Perdido, by the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty, in Ships of Fifty Tons Burthen or under, navigated by Seamen of both Nations, and laden with the Merchandizes, Goods and Effects of the Subjects of the Contracting Parties only; but that the Subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be obliged to pay, in the Ports and Places of the Territories of each other, such Duties of Import and Export, as are paid by

Plenipotentiaries of Texas and Great Britain
on the 13th November 1840 as also the Convention
hereinbefore referred to, having for its object the Sup-
pression of Hostilities between Texas and Mexico,
were laid before the Senate and received its appro-
val to their ratification. They were immediately
ratified by the Executive, and forwarded to our
Plenipotentiary in London for the Exchange of
ratifications. Soon after the Envoy of those Trea-
ties had departed for London, another treaty by
the same parties providing for the Abolition
of the American Slave trade, and which was
entered into about the same time with the
two former was also received but not until
after Congress had adjourned, which has
prevented its being laid before this Senate.

The British Government in consequence of
this had declined an exchange of ratifica-
tions of the two first treaties, until such time as
the third one shall have been ratified by the Treaty-
making power of Texas. This refusal on the
part of Great Britain, cannot, not been any
unfriendly feeling towards this Country, or to-
wards the Stipulations of the treaties, but from
a long established and well settled rule, as
well as from due regard and understanding in this
instance, that the ratifications of treaties simu-
ltaneously signed shall be simultaneously
exchanged. The time for the exchange had
consequently been extended to the first day of
June 1842, by a protocol of Conferences, signed
by the respective Plenipotentiaries at London on
the 19th day of May 1841.

The treaty which was entered into during the
last year, with the aforesaid, and which
secured the Secretion of the treaty making power
of this Government, which disagreed in a part in which
it was deemed best to have plenipotentiary, that the
ratifications might be exchanged within three
after its date the treaty. That Minister has
this Executive entertained but little doubt, though
no positive information to that effect has as

reached him.

With the United States our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. I have also always indulged the hope that I should be able to lay before you at the commencement of your regular session a copy of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with that Government; but with all the good and friendly will which our Ministers at Washington has evinced in favorable measure, he had not, at the last advices been able to accomplish it. We however, entertain a great confidence that the labors would be brought to a successful termination in time to lay this treaty before the Senate at the regular day for this session.

I am gratified to learn that in my power to state, that the Convention between the Government and the United States for running the boundary line between the two Countries, has finished its labors; having traced it from the point of commencement at the Gulf of Mexico, to its termination on Red River. A full report has not yet been received from the Commissioners on the part of this Government. We have only ascertained the fact that the survey has been completed, but it is expected that it will be here, in person, early in this session, to make his report, when I hope to have it in my power to communicate more definite and satisfactory information.

With regard to Texas that no certain and positive intelligence has yet been received from our Minister residing in Texas — that of their Government remains in statu quo, nothing has occurred to change their relations with Mexico, but it is expected that the result of their decision early in the session will be known.

In the Interval this Paper enters the Address to Congress of 1839. & Proceeds the Memorial to Congress to Santa Fé, on case of the Disturbances & pirating encroachments that Threaten the settlements near the Boundary Line, between the Commencement of the Nueces & Rio Grande, and Statute for Duty collections to expunge a Regiment of Troops for that Service, to serve on the conjectures of the Remarks offered herein and also laid before it a Copy of a Letter, dated 14th April 1840 which had been written to the Governor of Santa Fé objecting Views of Duty Collections to Arbitrary Limits and Regulations, which Letter accompanies this Paper, stating its objects. I have been desirous ever since the Memorable Congress to seek Information of the Documents to which it refers, as related to the Subject, or also to the Letter Instructions Letter, as those Papers were Confusion in Congress, but Clear Explanation of Duty Views of the Duties & the Boundaries which the Constitution & Laws have Duty Papers Duties imposed Duty to Carry it out. Other Duties Boundaries, at two different Times, & Duty laid before Congress, Head Secretary right to Collect Statistics of Duty Duties were not Boundaries, there could have been Duties Manufactures on the Part of the Congress in Relation to it, Boundaries Discussions, especially on the Question of Duty Duties & the Expedition had become a Subject of Duty general Regulations & Duty Duties Duty Boundaries Duty Duties Duty Duty Duties Duty Duty Duties Duty

[illegible] Abgeordnetenhaus [illegible] Herr [illegible] Bürgermeister [illegible] Dr. Reicke [illegible] Herr Bürgermeister [illegible] Dr. Reicke [illegible] Herr Bürgermeister [illegible] Dr. Reicke [illegible] Herr

which, though better than any other that could probably be resorted to at that time, as a temporary means for paying our immediate exigencies, would not do to rely upon as a permanent and only support of Government. Wisdom and experience of Nations, forbid the idea that any Government can long exist without the control of available resources, or credit; and to establish and maintain a Credit commensurate to the support of Government, no means have yet been discovered, save such as were founded upon the intrinsic wealth of the Country, or the productive industry of the people. Thus commencing our National career, with a small population, already so enfeebled by the calamities of War as to be unable to render any pecuniary aid to the Government, and with such available resources of any kind except such as were temporarily derived, from the issue of paper, which it was obvious to all must soon depreciate, and become ultimately worthless unless supported by some more stable and permanent means of support, it became at once a subject of deep solicitude to the reflecting patriots of the Country, that some plan should be devised which would be sufficient to meet the difficulties, that all foresaw was approaching. In this feeling of solicitude, no one participated more strongly than myself; and among the expedients which suggested themselves to my mind, there were none which seemed so much entitled to National consideration, as the extensive and profitable commerce of the United States; the resources of which though flowing into the lap of our foes, were open to us by right, — and must be by the sword. The Commerce and National wealth of this portion of our Country, having thus early formed an object of deep solicitude with me, I have at no time permitted myself to lose sight of it; and have always cherished the belief, that if it were once diverted from its present course & conducted through this section of the Republic, (its natural and legitimate channel) it would do more towards serving the dearest energies of

the nation, enriching the people, and relieving the the Government from debt and encumbrances, than all the financial theories and speculations which may be devised for a quarter of a century to come. Hence it is, that I have urged its importance upon the consideration of Congress and the nation; — and hence it is, that the first favourable opportunity for rendering it available to the Country, without incurring too immediate a burden in preparation, was embraced by the Executive in fitting out an expedition for the accomplishment of this important and desirable object.

But it is not on the increased facilities of wealth, which are expected to result from an intercourse with Santa Fé, by means of this expedition, that its most important advantages will accrue to the nation. The political considerations which are involved in the establishment of that intercourse, is in a high degree deserving our attention and regard. The district of Santa Fé, lying within our borders, is said to contain a population of at least eighty thousand souls. This population though still under the control of the Government of Mexico, are known to be desirous of throwing off all connection with that power, and of becoming identified with us in their political, as well as their Commercial relations; and have for some time past anxiously expected for propositions from us to that end. The letters of a gentleman of high character, who has long resided at Santa Fé and who visited this section of Country about Eighteen months ago, with the view of favoring the entry to this Commerce, shew with what solicitude the action of this Government upon that subject has been expected. These letters accompanying the report of the Secretary of War will be laid before you, and will present additional reasons for the anxiety felt by the Executive in arranging the Expedition. These people are indeed our Citizens; and as the desire the benefits of our institutions they were Constitutionally entitled to them; and it was as

plainly

plainly our duty to extend, as it was then privilege to claim them. No opportunity could have been more favorable for doing this, than the one embraced, while Mexico was distracted by internal discord, and unable to offer any formidable resistance. Had it been postponed for a few years longer, when that Country may have ended her miserable strife, and invigorated her energies, we might then not be able to appropriate it, should we desire to do so; Neither might the inhabitants under a different State of things in Mexico, be willing to exchange which they now seek. If therefore it was not the design of the Government to relinquish its claims to that Country altogether, it was clearly a matter of political prudence to assert that claim in an effectual manner, when we had the power to do it without difficulty.

Besides it is known that the people of Santa Fe are, and have been for some time, exceedingly restless and dissatisfied with their present situation. Many of the Government of Mexico, and considered to be the deliberate opinion, they are even ready to rise at having it in our power to relieve them from the grievances of which they complain; and had a well-manifested desire been shown to afford them protection, it would not only have shown to them a due regard to their welfare, but it would have gratified the people of Texas, who are now making common cause with them, and would have secured the friendship of a large and powerful portion of the United States.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] Regiment, raised in the Province of Georgia, to be commanded by Lieut. Colonel [illegible] and to be on the Continental Establishment, and to rank as such from the date of his Commission, and that the Officers of the said Regiment be appointed by the Commander in Chief of the Army, with the Advice of the Board of War, and that the Pay and Subsistence of the Officers of the said Regiment be the same with that of the Officers of the Regiments raised by the State of Virginia on the Continental Establishment, and that the Officers of the said Regiment be entitled to the Bounty of Land promised by Congress to the Officers and Soldiers who shall engage during the War, and that the Officers of the said Regiment be entitled to the Rations allowed by Congress to Officers of the Army, and that the Commissary of Issues for the said Regiment be appointed by the Commander in Chief of the Army, with the Advice of the Board of War, and that the Commissary of Issues for the said Regiment be entitled to the same Rations allowed by Congress to Commissaries of Issues in the Army, and that the Commissary of Issues for the said Regiment be entitled to the same Pay and Subsistence allowed by Congress to Commissaries of Issues in the Army, and that the Commissary of Issues for the said Regiment be entitled to the same Bounty of Land promised by Congress to the Officers and Soldiers who shall engage during the

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Revenue, and the just Commemoration of a Good Prince. — Although I might be dispensed to recall a few of my measures which experience may have shown were inadequate to the ends in view, yet conscious of the integrity of my intentions, I am more than willing to submit every act of my Administration to the most rigid investigation, & seek no concealment; and I shrink from no contest. — If I have done well, the Country will approve; if ill it is there duty to condemn. — My sincere recollection of the many honors which has been conferred upon me by the people of Texas, and of their long continued confidence which it has been my fortune to enjoy, will not permit me to close this Communication, without expressing my deep felt gratitude to the Nation at large, and offering up my most fervent prayers for its lasting Welfare.

Mirabeau B. Lamar

To Edward Hall

Relative to Bryan's Account—

Executive Department
Austin Dec 1841

Capt. Edw.d Hall

Sir, Yours letter of the 6th instant requesting me to order the payment of Mr Bryan's account against the Government is before me, and I regret to state that it is out of my power to comply with your wishes. Mr Bryan is given credit for disbursements to without Mr Bryan's sight; but because I feel that I have further the authority of the Congress for doing said account. However great may be the want I have of such account still I cannot order it to be paid; and even if there were, I know of no law that would justify me in applying it to that object. The joint resolution of Dec 6th 1836. to which you refer does not give the Executive any authority to draw upon the Public Treasury for the payment of Mr. Bryan's account, or any other. It only directs the President to deliver to Mr Bryan a sufficient quantity of Land Scrip at fifty cents per acre which Mr. Bryan is authorized to sell and to retain himself out of the proceeds of the same. As Mr Bryan has not been able to do this with he has done it in part only, the unpaid balance of his account still stands as a just demand against the Government; but the President having neither the authority nor the means of discharging the obligation it devolves upon the Congress of the Nation to make the necessary appropriation which will meet the ends of Justice. I therefore suggest to the propriety of the matter, if Mr Bryan should consider the Circumstances sufficiently urgent to call upon Congress for relief; as I have no doubt it will cheerfully do any thing in its power to discharge the obligations of the Government.

Very respectfully

Mirabeau B. Lamar

1793

Letter
to Judge Burnet

Note. The Senate after confirming the nomination of General Hamtramck Hunt, to run the boundary line between this Republic and the United States, was about to reconsider the matter with a view of rejecting him, when General Lemman addressed the following note to Judge Burnet, President of the Senate advising that the Appointment should not be reconsidered, but that General Hunt should be permitted to go on with the work.

Judge Burnet

Dear Sir,

Since our Conversation last night, I have reflected upon the propriety of the Senate's reconsidering the Nomination of Gen[l] Hunt as Commissioner to run the boundary lines, and have come to the Conclusion that it is probably best to let him retain the appointment. We were Nominated at your Suggestion and under circumstances which I intended as Complimentary to him; but he seems to be thankless to Neither of us, and Considers, that, in placing his name before the Senate, I took an unwarrantable liberty. I strongly suspect that he had his affections on some higher station, and felt disappointed at having this Mission tendered him. The duties are responsible, and honorable, and he ought to be pleased to perform them, instead of viewing them Contemptuously as if they were beneath his dignity and abilities. Such Conduct deserves a Rebuke, and I would have no hesitancy in Recommending the Senate to reconsider the Nomination, if it were not for the friendly and friendly relations which have heretofore existed between him and myself, and which I do not wish to have interrupted. I think he has not treated me with proper respect in the matter; for although he knew I the Senate had Confirmed the Appointment he has Neither expressed any satisfaction to me, or as we told me whether he would or would

not accept the station. I will soon write for him to retain it if he chooses; and putting all things into consideration I would advise that nothing further be said upon the subject. If you agree with me it would be well to speak to Mr Moore and tell him not to move in consideration.

Yours.

A. P. Crittenden

28th Jan. 1839.

Letter

To the Governor of the State of Yucatan 20 July 1841.

Republic of Texas
Executive Department
Austin 20th July 1841

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Yucatan.

Most Excellent Sir;

In reading over the Correspondence of Commodore Moore while Commanding the Texan Squadron on its late Cruize in the Gulf of Mexico, I have experienced the most sincere and lively gratification in discovering the many evidences it affords of the kind and friendly sentiments entertained by the authorities of the State of Yucatan towards the Government and people of Texas; and I now beg leave to assure you Sir, that every disposition of friendship and regard which has been uttered in your State towards us is most cordially and sincerely reciprocated on our part.

It has been my earnest desire to establish with this State of Yucatan, Tobasco and such other as may think proper of the States of Central Confederation in Mexico, relations of amity and friendship, and to show the disposition of this Government to reciprocate in the fullest manner, every evidence of good will manifested

No 15.

To the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Humbly shew the Petitioners of Rhode-Island to your Honours, that the Body of Citizens here assembled to the Number of Seventeen Hundred & Upwards have chosen their Delegates to represent them at a General Assembly to be held at Providence on the last Monday in May next, for the Purpose of forming a Constitution of Government for the State, & appointing Officers to execute the same, which Constitution when formed will be laid before the People for their Approbation or Rejection; & that the Petitioners apprehend it will be their Duty to support such Constitution, as will be most conducive to the Happiness & Welfare of the Citizens & Inhabitants of the State.

And whereas it is the Duty of every Individual of this Body to contribute to the Support of Government according to his Ability, & the Petitioners are willing to do their Proportion with the other Citizens, that the Body of Citizens here assembled to the Number aforesaid do Resolve, & it is hereby Resolved, that the Delegates of this State to the Congress of the United States be instructed to propose to Congress that the Taxes to be laid on the United States be laid & collected in such Manner & Proportion, as that every Citizen throughout the United States may pay his Share of the Taxes according to the Value of his Property, Real & Personal, which he may have in his Possession, Custody or Power, within the State in which he resides.

Signed by Order of the
Town Council of Providence
Stephen Hopkins
Moderator

Stephen Hopkins)

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66	6 Feb 1866	Thomas Langfield	Incidental Expenses in Trespass	
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Page	Date	From Whom	
1	May 19. 1846	Horton A.C. Lt Govr	To assume the duties of Governor
1	" 19. "	" " " "	appointing Chas. Mason Private Secretary
2	June 20th "	" " " "	Relative to five companies of mounted men called for by U.S. officers
2	" 20th "	" " " "	Protection of the frontier of Dallas & Collin counties
3	" 22d "	" " " "	appointing Capt D.C. Ogden act. asst Genl
3	" 22d "	" " " "	In reference to a report of the productions of Texas
4	" 23d "	" " " "	In reference to the appointment of D.C. Ogden, act. asst Genl
"	" 23d "	" " " "	The requisitions for Troops by Genl Taylor & Col Harney
5th	" 23th "	" " " "	R B Lewis, authorized to raise a company of Infantry
6	" 27 "	" " " "	To Col Harney in reference to the protection of Austin
6	July 2d "	" " "	Capt J P Ross, authority to raise a company
7	" 2d "	" " "	Capt Thos J. Smith, authority, to raise a company
8	" 3d "	" " "	Andrew Stapp to raise a company to protect the frontier
9	" 3d "	" " "	Protection of the frontier of Collin & Dallas Counties
10	" 3d "	" " "	In reference to the claim of Bryon Son & Co for arms.
10	" 3th "	" " "	Arms furnished the Republic by Bryon Son & Co
11	" 4th "	" " "	To fire a Salute in honor of the 4th July.
12	" 6th "	" " "	Requesting John W Harris, atty. Genl, to repair to the Seat of Government
12	" 9th "	" " "	Commissions for Volunteer Officers at San Antonio &c
13	" 10th "	" " "	Companies for the protection of San Antonio & Castroville
13	" 17th "	" " "	John M Connor, authorized to raise a company of Rangers
14	" 21st "	" " "	John McSwisher to take charge of the State Dept as clerk
15th	" 23d "	" " "	Tents, rations & Companies organized
15th	" 25th "	" " "	Indians - Stolen Horses - line of Couriers &c
16	" 25th "	" " "	Capt Stapp, organization of his company
17	" 27th "	" " "	appointment of Thos H Duval, temporary Private Secretary
17	" 28th "	" " "	Relative to the appointment of a Comr of Deeds
18	" 28th "	" " "	To the Sec of the Navy in reference to the Navy of Texas
19	" 28th "	" " "	The requisition for Texas troops has been filled &c
19	" 28th "	" " "	Relative to the appointment of a Comr of Deeds
20	" 28th "	" " "	" " " " " " " " " " &c
21	" 28th "	" " "	appointment of Surgeons for the Texas troops
22	" 29th "	" " "	Wants a list of all defaulters to the Republic
22	" 31st "	" " "	Can defaulters hold office? Wants opinion of the atty. Genl,
23	" 31st "	" " "	Position of companies on the frontier, line of Couriers
24	Aug 1st "	" " "	The refusal of Maj Fontleroy to receive the 5th companies called for by Col Harney for frontier protection
26	Aug 1st "	" " "	Transmitting an opinion by the atty. General
26	" 1st "	" " "	Maj Fontleroys refusal to receive the five companies for frontier protection, raised under Col Harneys requisition

A B C D E F G H

Page	Date	From Whom	
27	aug 3rd 1846	Horton A.G. Lt + act Govr	In reference to the appointment of Andrew Hotze as Captain
28	" 4th "	" " "	Relative to the resignation of A. Williams, as a member of the Legislature
28	" 7th "	" " "	The five companies to remain at their stations pending correspondence with the Sec. of War, supplies for them to be provided &c
29	aug 9th "	" " "	Instructions relative to supplies for volunteers
29	" 13th "	" " "	acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Thos Johnson
30	" 17th "	" " "	In reference to the appointment of Notaries Public in San Augustine &c
30	" 21st "	" " "	In reference to mustering into the service of the U.S. the 5 companies for protection of frontier
31	" 21st "	" " "	To President Polk transmitting the charter of the "North-Western Mining Co"
31	" 21st "	" " "	Stating that he had forwarded charter of the "North-Western Mining Co" to the President
32	" 22nd "	" " "	Wants the opinion of the Atty Genl, as to certain disqualifications to hold office
33	Oct 8th "	" " "	In reference to the mustering into the U.S. service of the 5 companies
34	" 13th "	" " "	Order to Lt Neill to station himself & men on Shoal Creek
34	" 13th "	" " "	Order to Act. Sec of State to deliver certain archives to Comr of the Genl Land Office
34	" 14th "	" " "	Wants a list of the Notaries of Harris County
35	" 17th "	" " "	Mustering in of the 5 companies, keep them in active service &c
36	July 10th "	" " "	Disfranchisement of Soldiers don't apply to Texas volunteers
37	Oct 20th "	" " "	Thos H. Duval Appointed Private Secretary
37	" 20th "	" " "	Directing Chas Mason to take charge of the papers in the Auditors office
38	" 30th "	" " "	Declining to receipt for certain arms shipped to the State by Lt Dearborn
38	" 30th "	" " "	Notifying the ordinance Dept. that arms shipped to the State had been issued to troops in the service of the U. States by Capt Payne &c
39	Oct 30th "	" " "	Refusing to receipt for arms distributed by Capt Payne of the U.S. army
39	Nov 2nd "	" " "	In reference to H.E. McCulloch's Company
40	" 4th "	" " "	In reference to Jim Shaw, Indians on Pecan Bayou
41	" 7th "	" " "	Col Jno C Hays authorized to raise a mounted Regiment
41	" 6th "	" " "	appointment of a branch pilot at Brazos de Santiago
42	" 9th "	" " "	assuring Jas D Sperlock that he will not be returned to La
42	" 9th "	" " "	Defective transfers - Alden A'm Jackson in default as Collector
43	" 9th "	" " "	The Comptroller to proceed to Galveston & investigate the shortage in the accounts of Alden A'm Jackson late Collector
44	Nov 12th "	" " "	In reference to the appointment of a Wreck Master at Galveston
45	" 13th "	" " "	Turning over the office of Governor to J. Pinkney Henderson on his return from the army — And Calling his attention to the Correspondence in reference to the reception of the five Companies of volunteers by the United States

See Next Page

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Date Sun 7/Dec
Obtaining from K. certificate of vaccination in reference to the requisitions
of the Municipality

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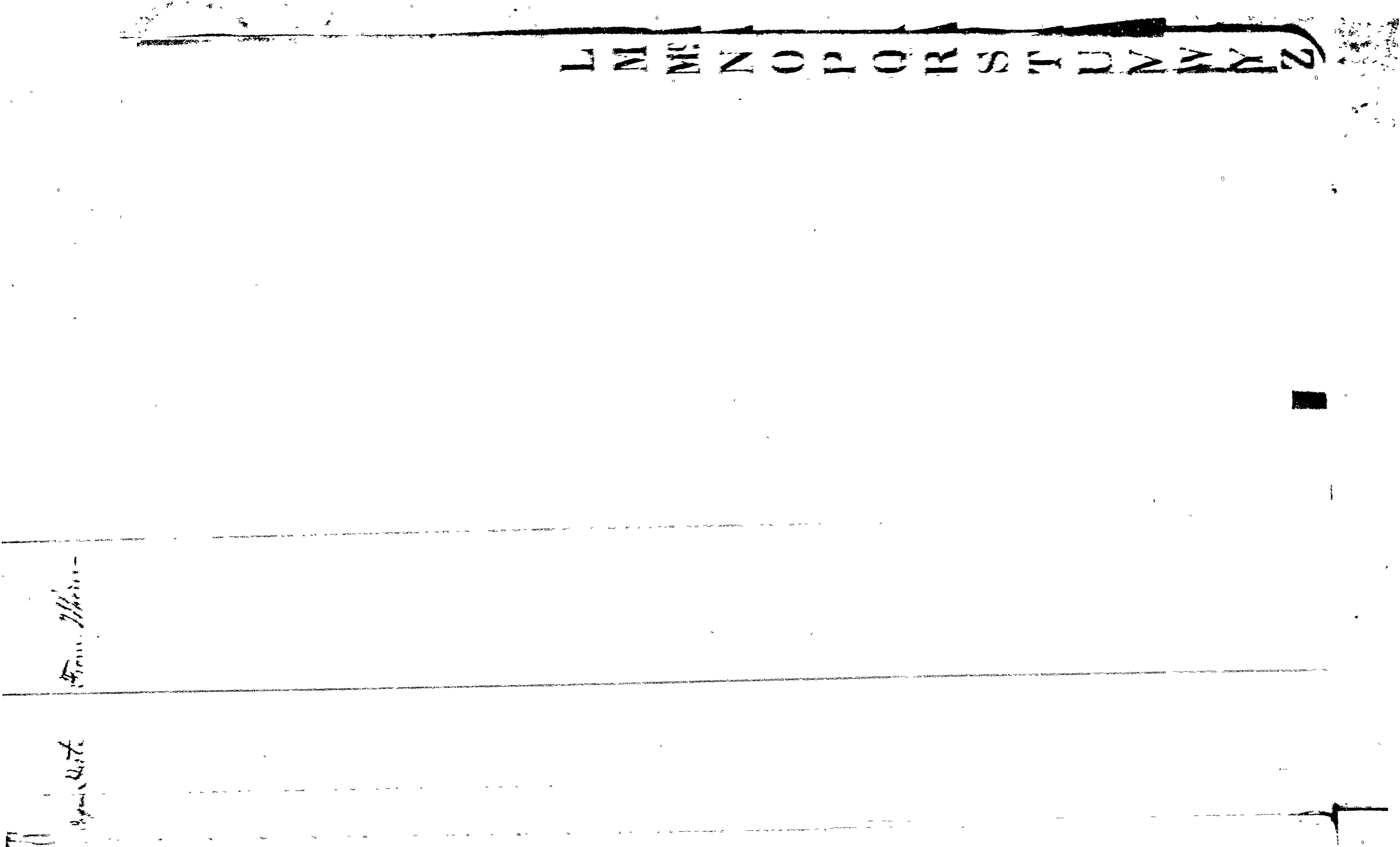
EXHIBIT 2

Page Date Time Name



Page	Date	From Whom	
5-5-3/4	July 26-1846.	Merrill capt A.A.G.	Will muster into the service the five Companies call for by Col Harney
5-6	" 29-1846	Merrill capt A.A.G.	Forwarding the Muster Roll of capt Ross
62	July 22. 1846	Marcy W.L. Sec of War.	Recognizing the call for the five Companies made by Col Harney

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Page	Date	From Whom	

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NEW COLOR STUDY

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Page	Date	From Whom	
37	apl 18. 1846	Ogden D.C.	Approval of the case of Maj P G Heiston, Reasons for

A R C D E F G H I J K L M N O

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Page	Date.	From Whom	Proclamations
32	Septr 22nd	Horton A.L. at Yorktn	Ordering elections for Representatives to the 40th Congress
35	Octr 1	" " " "	In reference to Election Returns &c.
36	Octr 8.	" " " "	Offering rewards for the arrest of Geo. Kirk &c.

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Page	Date	Item	Name

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S

Page Date

Time Place

S T U V W Y Z

Page	Date	From Where

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T

Page Date

Item No.

T U V W Y Z

Page	Date	From Whom

A B C D E F G H I J K LM Mc N O P Q R S T U V

Page	Date	From Whom

Reg. Date. Time. Where.		
03 Aug 24 1846 Wed 12 noon Leeds	Declining to accept the Office	

A B C D E F G H I J K LM M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

24	Nate	Time Since

Executive Department
July 10th 1840.

To Messrs James Hamilton &
A J Burnley
Commissioners to negotiate
the Loan of five Millions
of Dollars.

Gentlemen,

At sight of this my first bill, my Second of this tenor and date unpaid please pay out of any monies which may be obtained by a negotiation of the bonds of this Republic now in your hands, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars $(4500) to the order of the Hon Barnard E Bee, and charge the same to the Treasury Department it being for his outfit and for one half his annual Salary as Chargé de affaires of the Republic of Texas near the Government of the United States
$4500.00

Signed Mirabeau B Lamar

By the President.
Chas A Starr
Secy of the Treasury.

Republic of Texas
Executive Department
Austin Jany 5th 1841

Messrs
James Hamilton &
A. J. Burnley
Commissioners to negotiate the
Loan of Five Millions of Dollars.

Gentlemen,

At sight of this my first bill, my second of this tenor & date unpaid, please pay out of any moneys which may be obtained by a negotiation of the bonds of this Republic now in your hands, the sum of One thousand three hundred & seventy six dollars (1376.00) to the order of Nathaniel Amory Esqr and charge the same to the Treasury Department, it being for one half his annual salary as Secretary of of the Texan Legation near the Government of the United States, and the Contingent expenses of the same.
$1.376.00.

By the President
(signed) Wm Lewis
Actg Secy of Treasy

(Signed) David G. Burnet

The above was written in Duplicate

Republic of Texas
Executive Department
Austin January 4th 1841.

Messrs.
James Hamilton &
A. S. Burnley
Commissioners to negotiate a
Loan of Five Millions of Dollars.

Gentlemen

At sight

of this my first bill, my second of this date and
tenor unpaid, please pay out of any monies which
may be obtained by a negotiation of the bonds of this
Republic now in your hands, the sum of One thousand
dollars ($1000. 00) to the order of Nathaniel
Amory, Esq. and charge the same to the Treasury
Department, it being for one half his annual
salary as Secretary of the Legation near the
Government of the United States.

By the President.
(Signed) David G. Burnet

(Signed) Wm. Kelly
Actg Secretary of Treasury.

The above was written in Duplicate.

Republic of Texas
Executive Department
Austin Jan 18th 1841

Messrs
James Hamilton &
A P Burnley
Commissioners To negotiate a Loan
of Five Millions of Dollars

Gentlemen

At sight of this my first bill, my second of this date and tenor unpaid, please pay out of any moneys which may be obtained by a negotiation of the bonds of this Republic now in your hands, The sum of Nine hundred Dollars ($900.00) to the order of Juan Vitalba and charge the same to the Treasury Department.

$900.00

(Signed) David G Burnet

By the President
(Signed) Wm. Tenery
Actg Sec'y Treasury

Note. The above was written in duplicate

Republic of Texas
Executive Department
Austin June 5th 1841

Messrs
James Hamilton &
A. T. Burnley
Commissioners to negotiate the
Loan of Five Millions of Dollars

Gentlemen

At sight of this my first bill, my second of this date and tenor unpaid, please pay out of any moneys which may be obtained by a negotiation of the bonds of the Republic of Texas now in your hands, the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1.000) to the order of Nathaniel Amory Esqr and charge the same to the Treasury Department, it being for one half his annual Salary as Secretary of the Texan Legation near the Government of the United States.

(signed) M. B. Lamar

By the President
John. G. Chalmers
Secy Treasury

Note. The above was written in Duplicate

Republic of Texas
Executive Department
Austin June 3rd 1841

Messrs
James Hamilton &
A. J. Burnley
Commissioners to negotiate a
Loan of Five Millions of Dollars

Gentlemen,

At sight of this my first bill, my second of this tenor and date unpaid, please pay out of any money which may be obtained by a negotiation of the bonds of the Republic of Texas now in your hands, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) to the order of Nathaniel Amory Esqr. and charge the same to the Treasury Department. it being for one half his annual Salary as Secretary of the Texan Legation near the Government of the United States.

(Signed) M. B. Lamar

By the President
John. P. Chalmers
Secy Treasury.

The above was written in Duplicate.